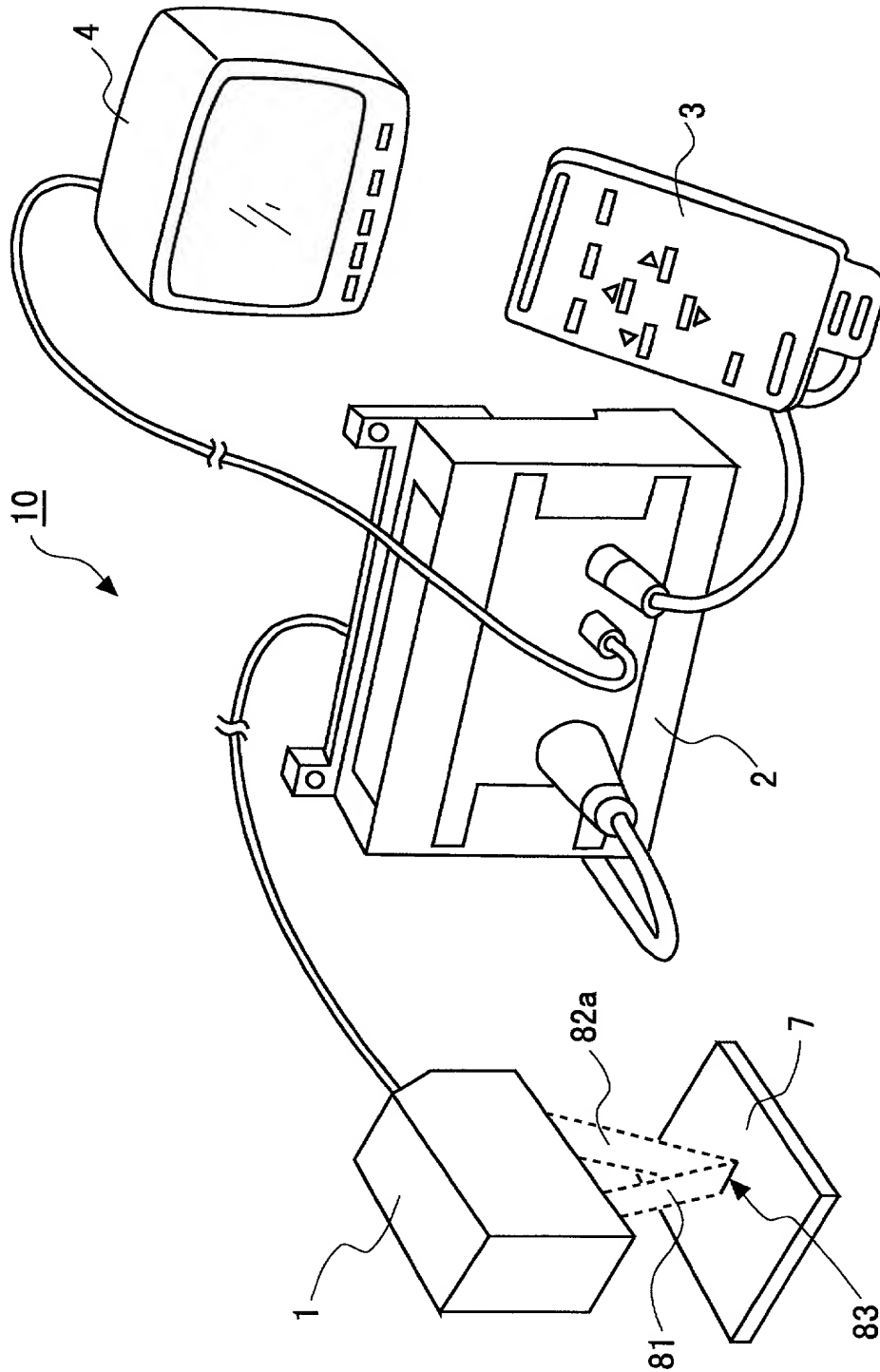
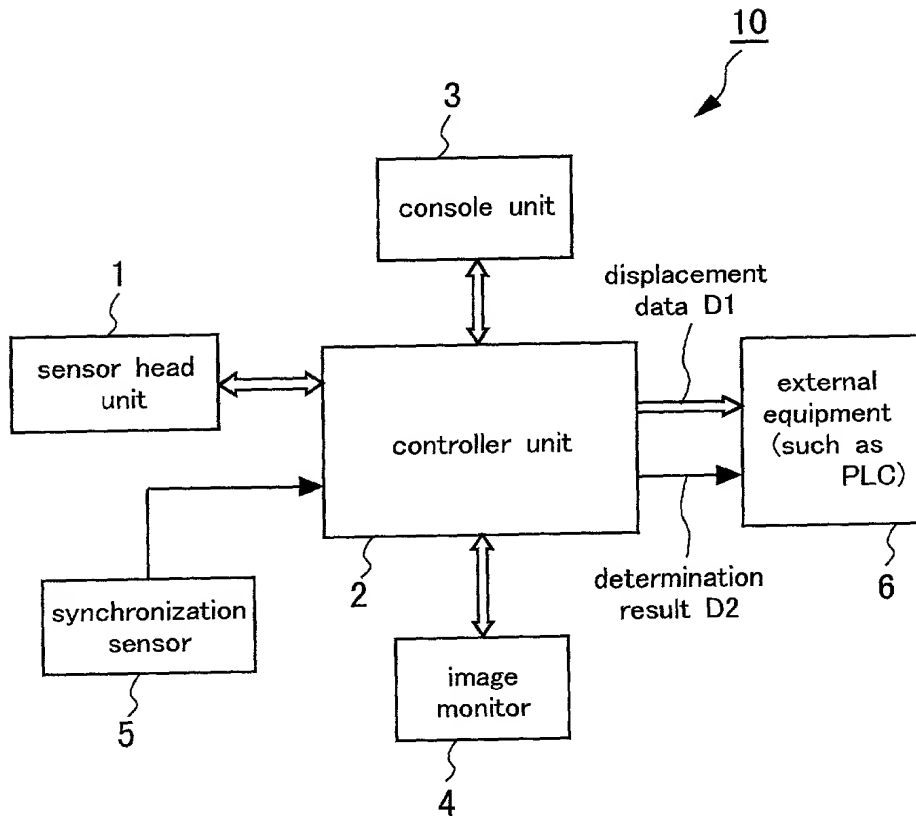


Fig. 1

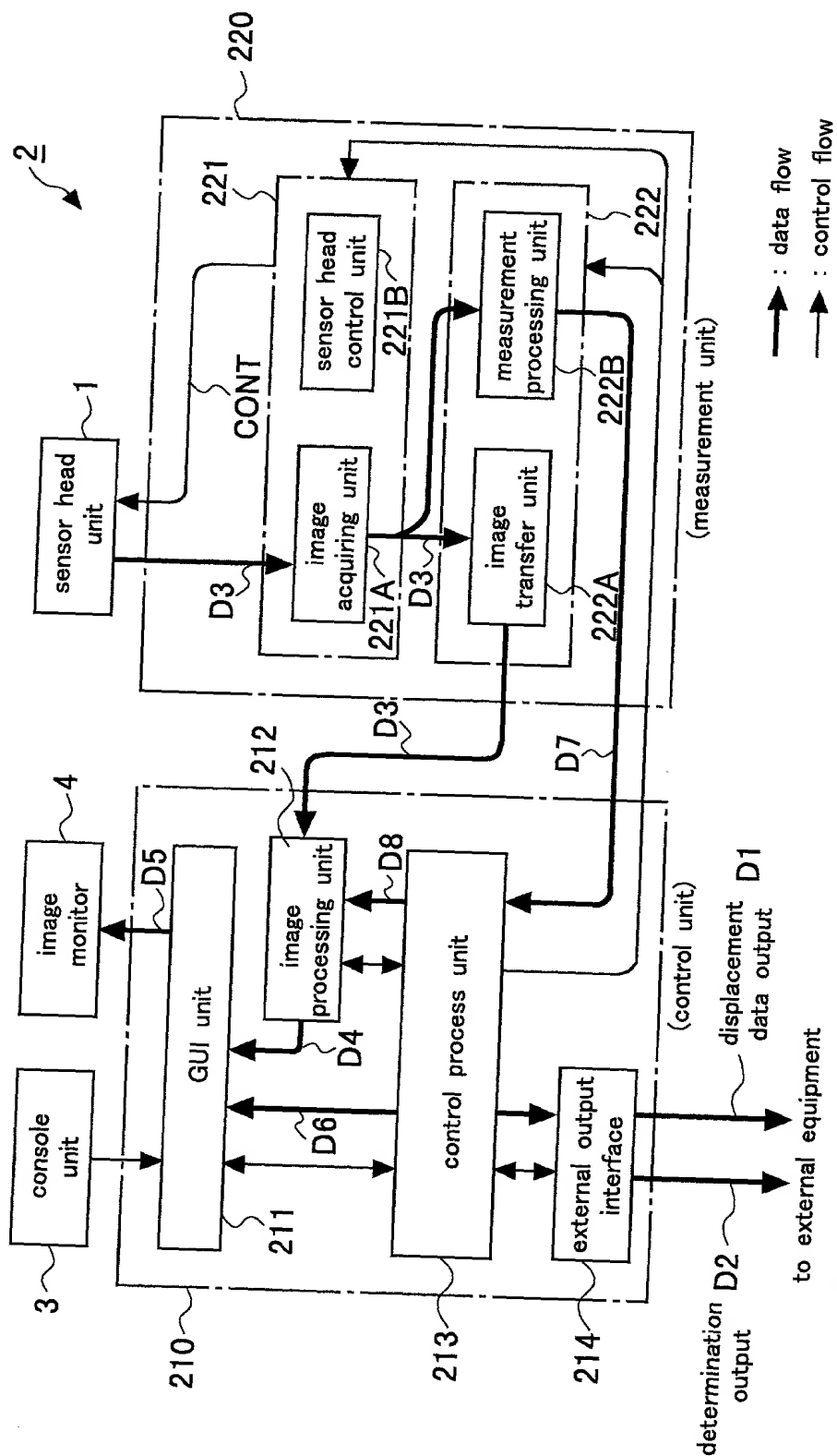


An overall external view of a displacement sensor system embodying the present invention

Fig.2

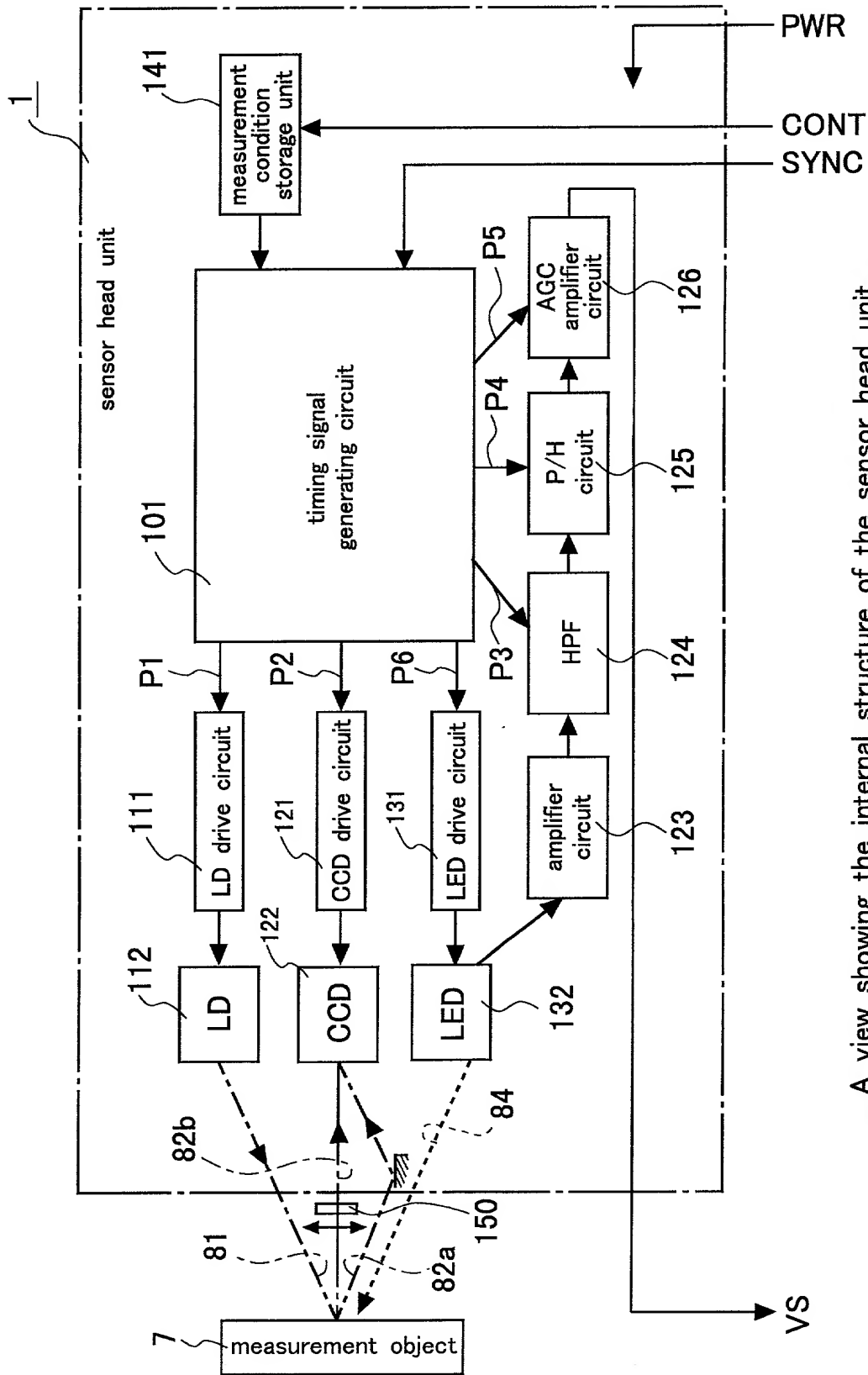


A block diagram showing the overall electric hardware structure of the displacement sensor system embodying the present invention



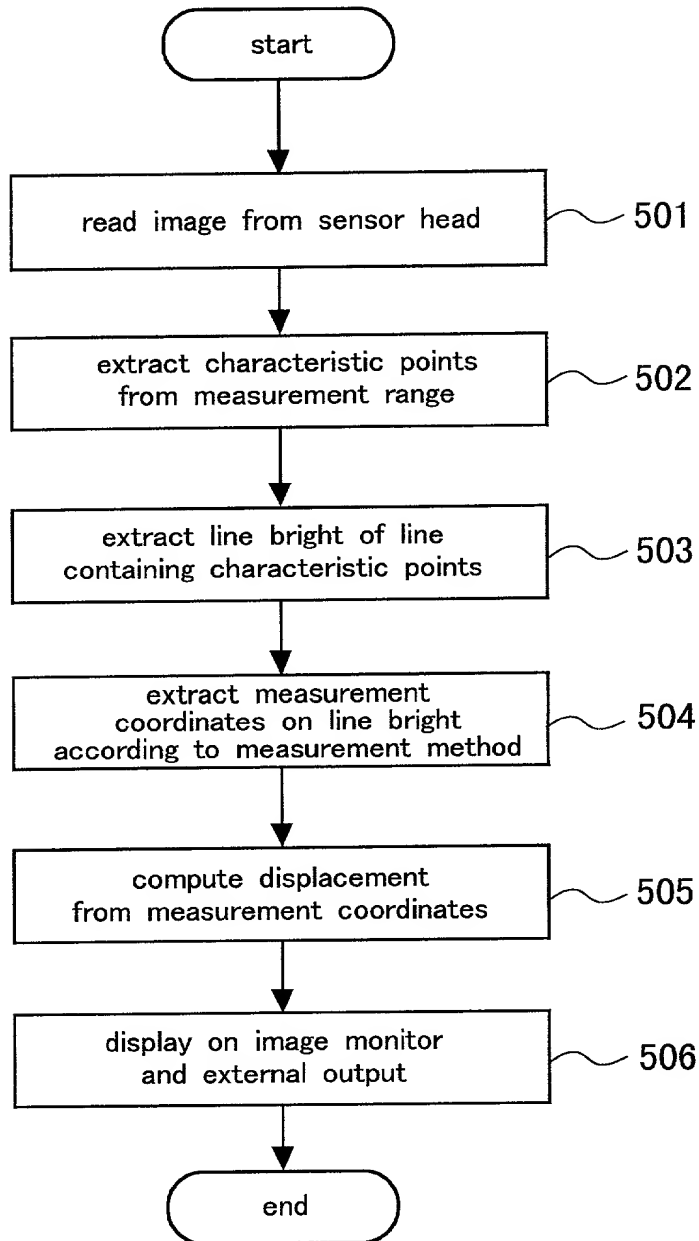
A block diagram showing the internal functional structure of the controller unit

Fig.4



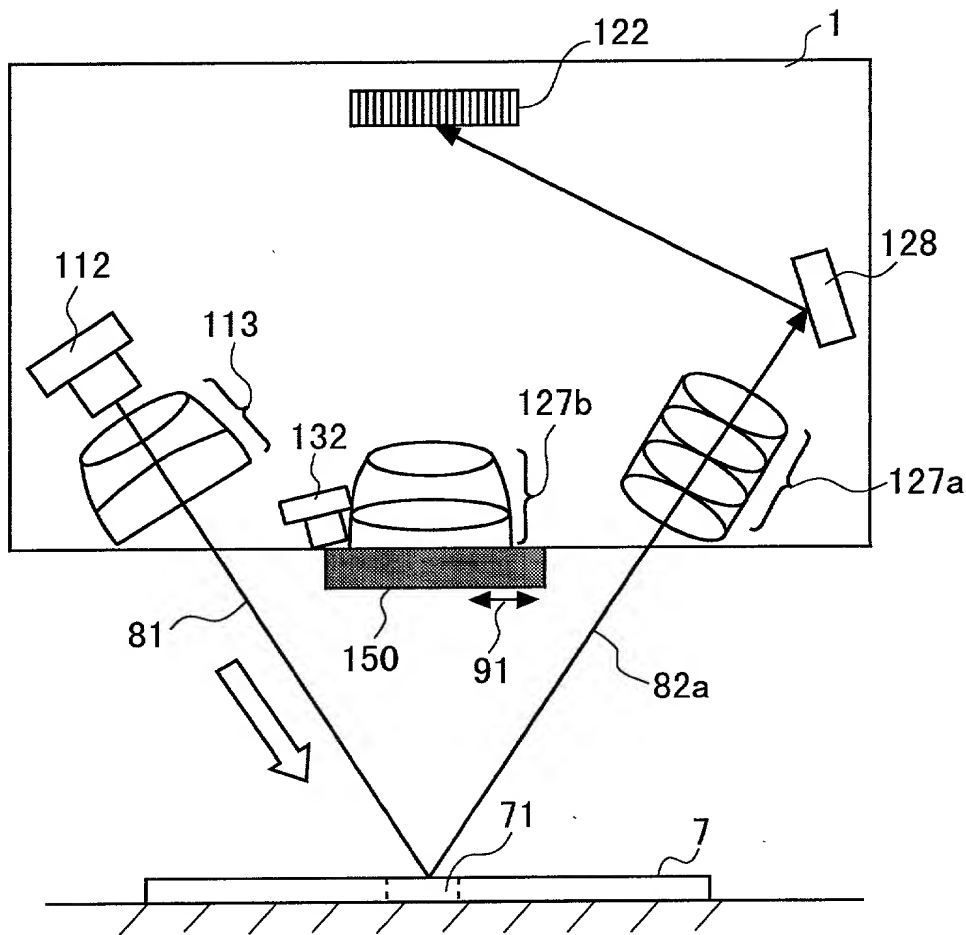
A view showing the internal structure of the sensor head unit

Fig.5

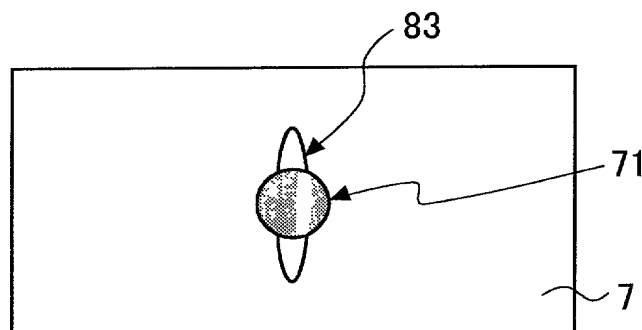


A general flow chart showing the outline of the displacement measurement process of the controller unit

Fig.6



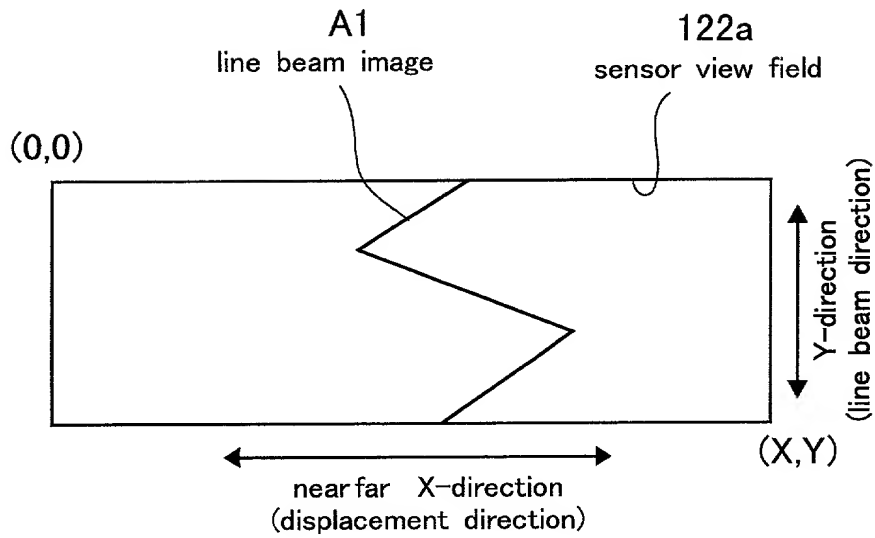
(a) diagram illustrating the measurement mode  
 of the displacement sensor of the present invention



(b) view of the upper surface  
 of the measurement object seen from above

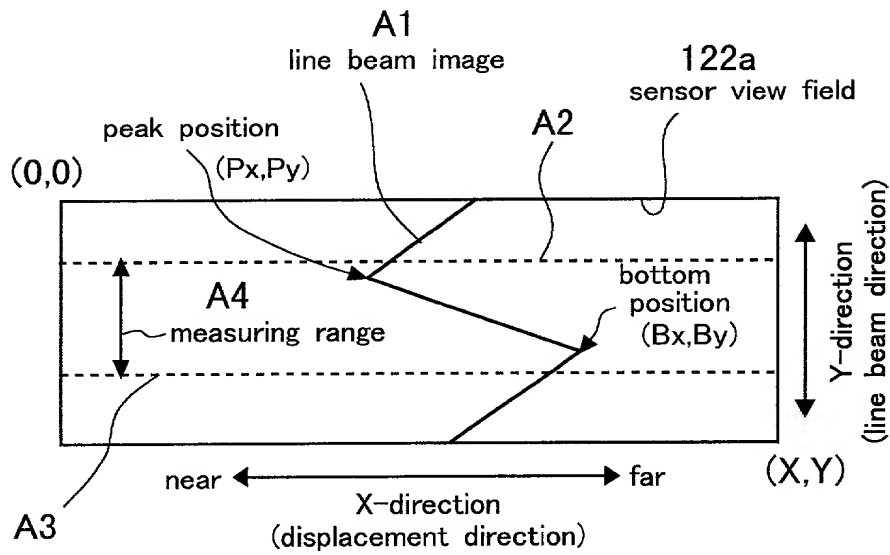
A diagram illustrating the action of the displacement sensor  
 of the present invention under the measurement mode

Fig. 7



A diagram illustrating the image  
captured by the CCD in the sensor head unit

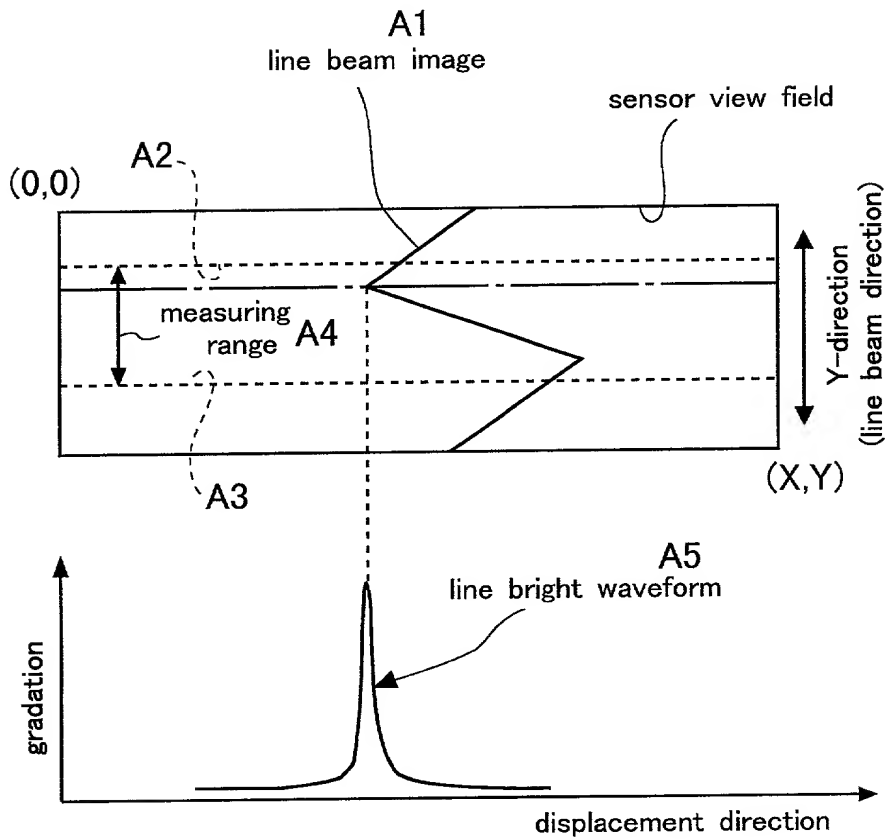
Fig.8



A diagram illustrating the measurement point extraction process in the measurement range

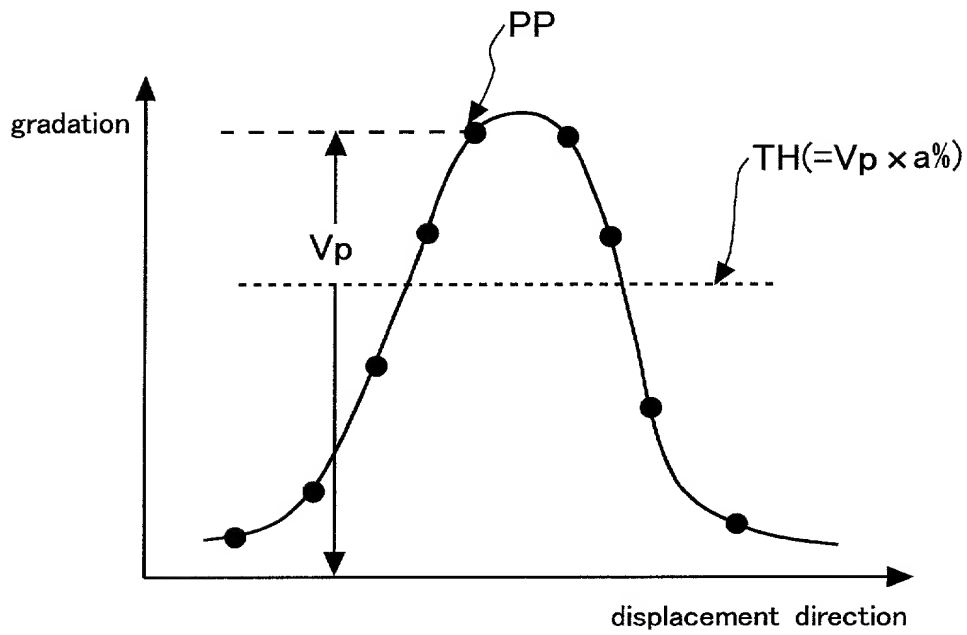


Fig. 9



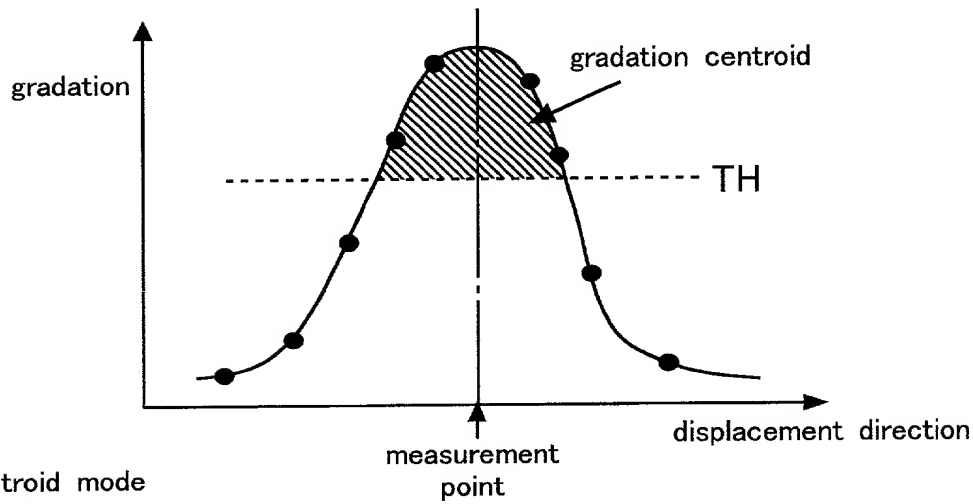
A diagram showing the relationship between the image captured by the CCD and the line bright waveform

Fig.10

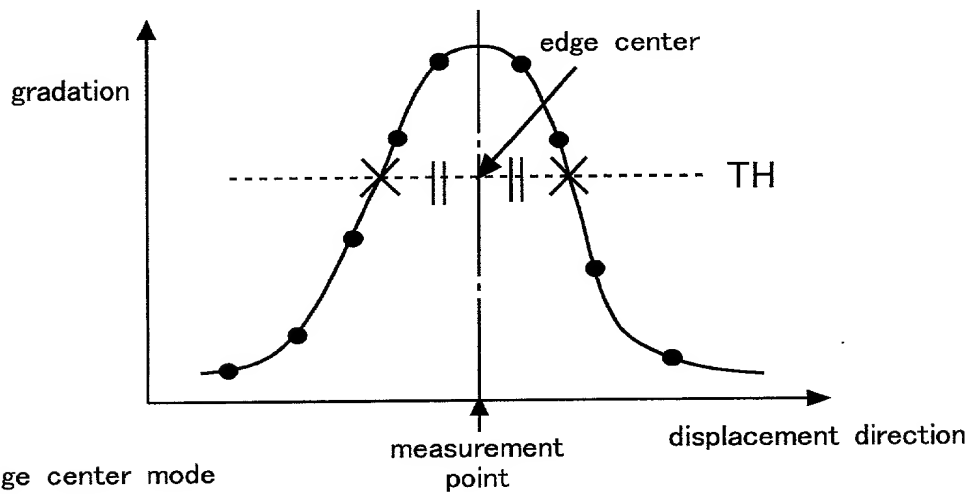


A diagram showing the method of determining a threshold value

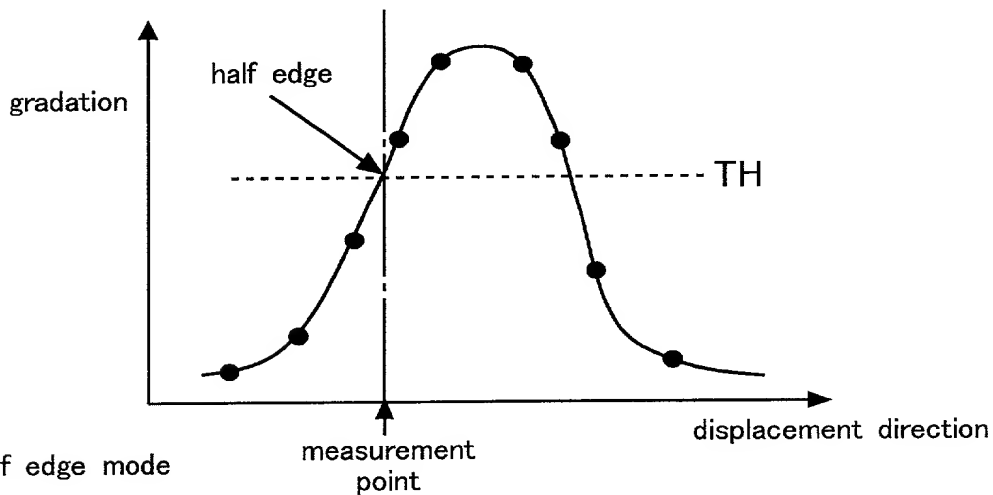
Fig. 11



(a) centroid mode



(b) edge center mode

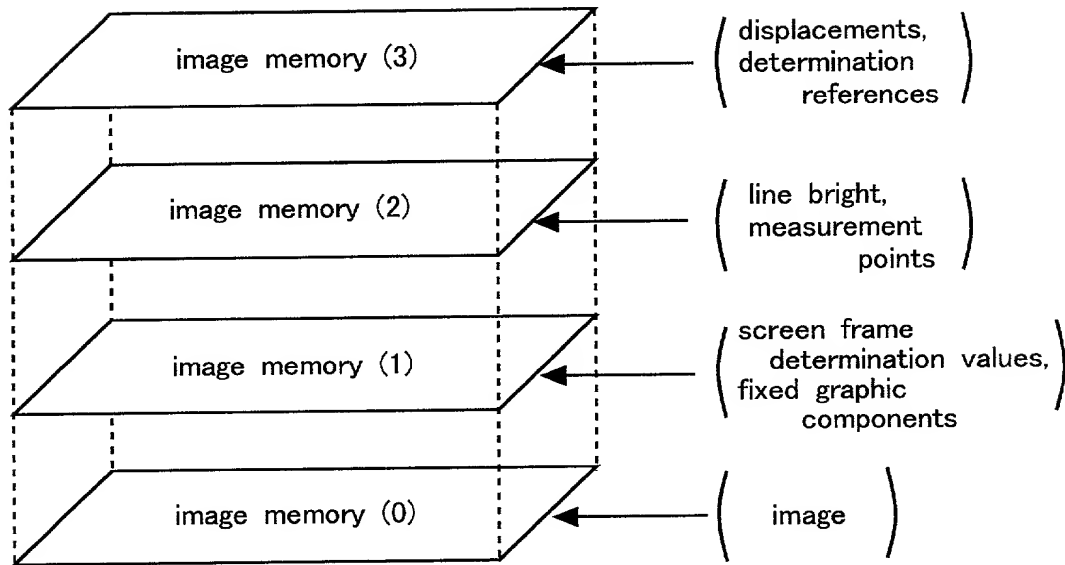


(c) half edge mode

A diagram showing the process  
 of extracting measurement point coordinates

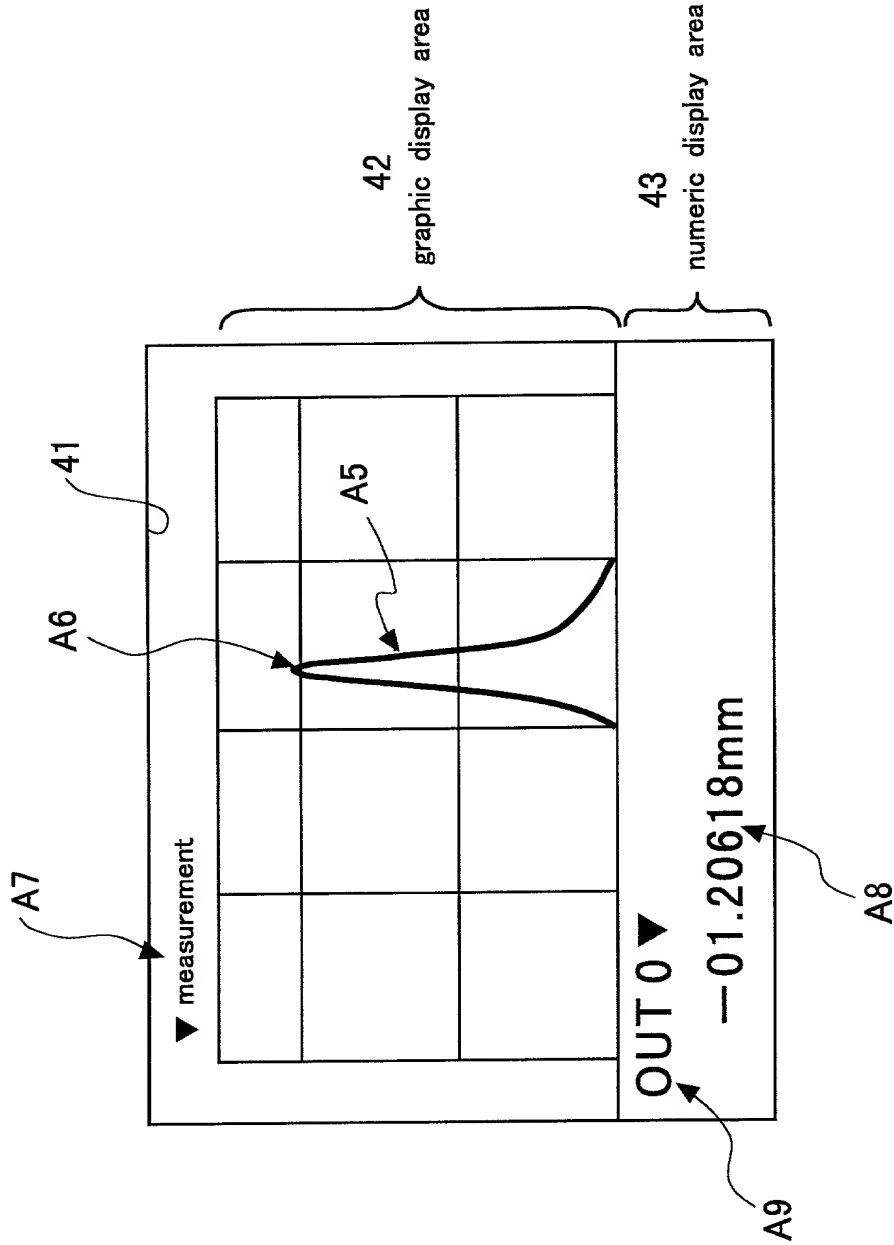
TOP SECRET 07E08660

Fig. 12



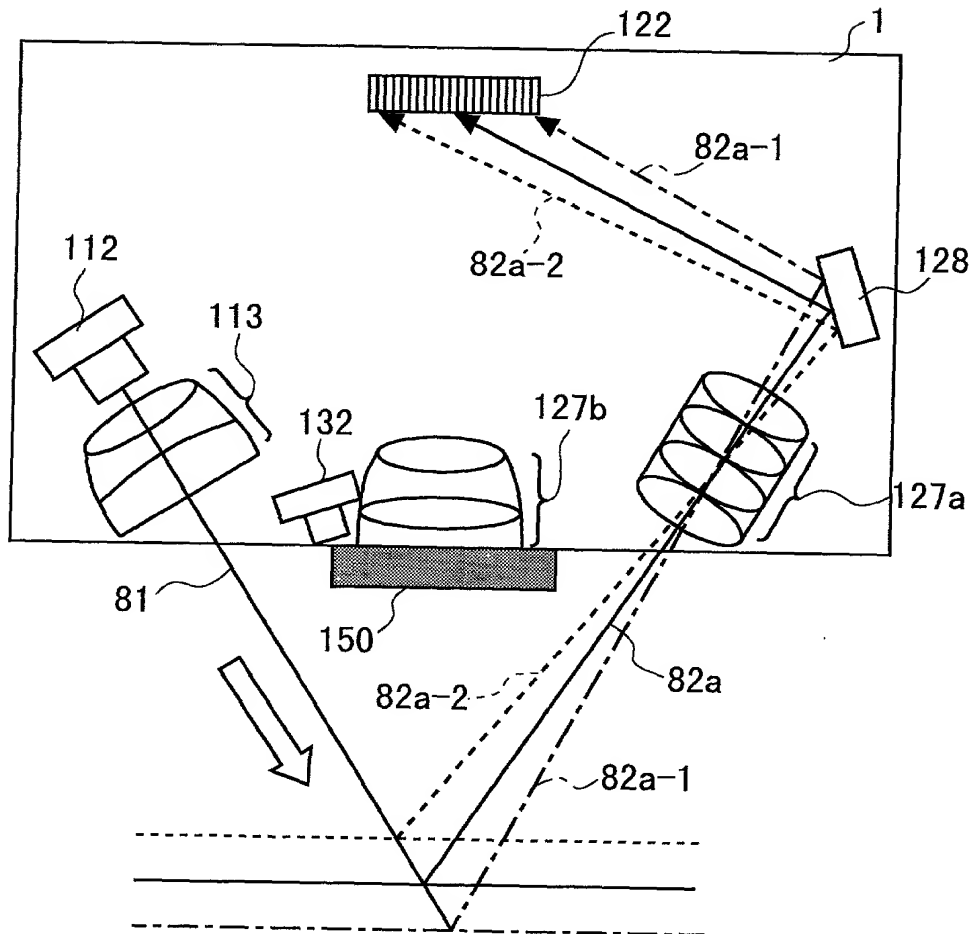
A diagram illustrating the method  
of generating the image on the monitor screen

Fig. 13



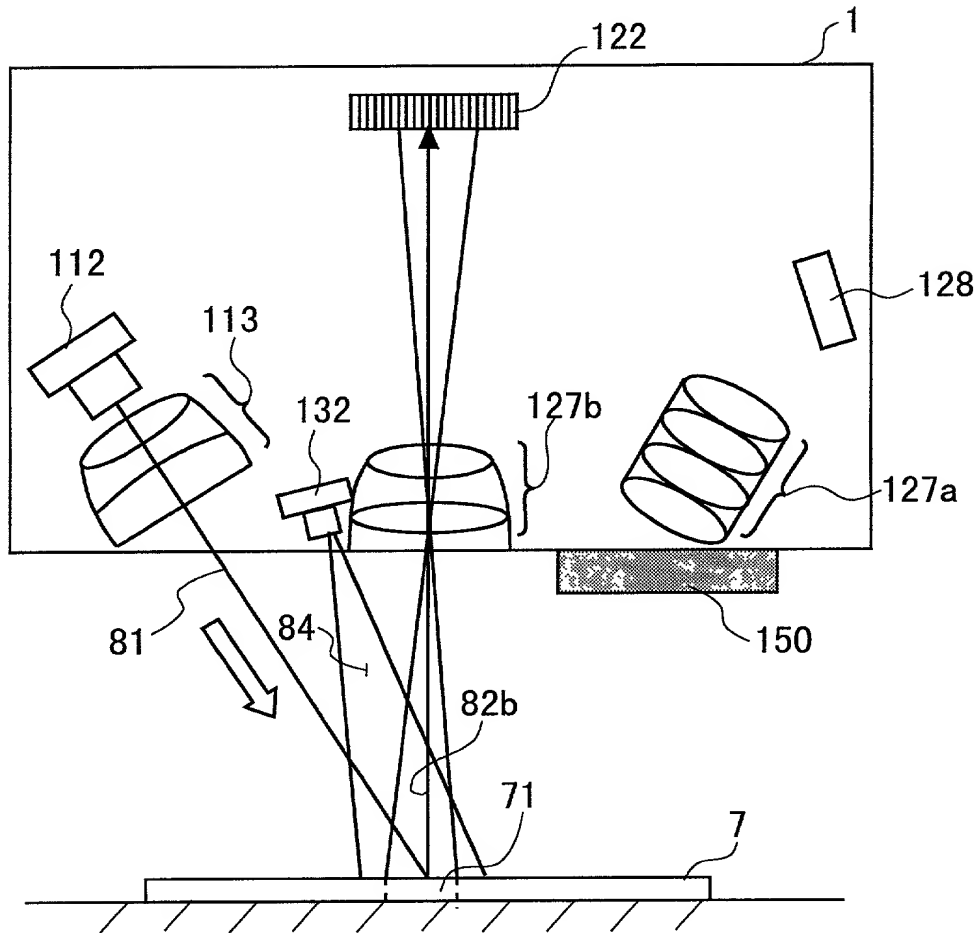
A diagram showing an exemplary monitor screen  
when the displacement sensor of the present invention is under the measurement mode

Fig. 14

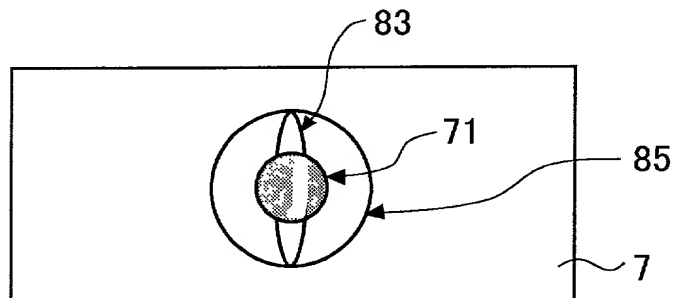


A diagram showing the change in the received light path  
in the displacement sensor of the present invention  
when the measurement object moves vertically

Fig. 15



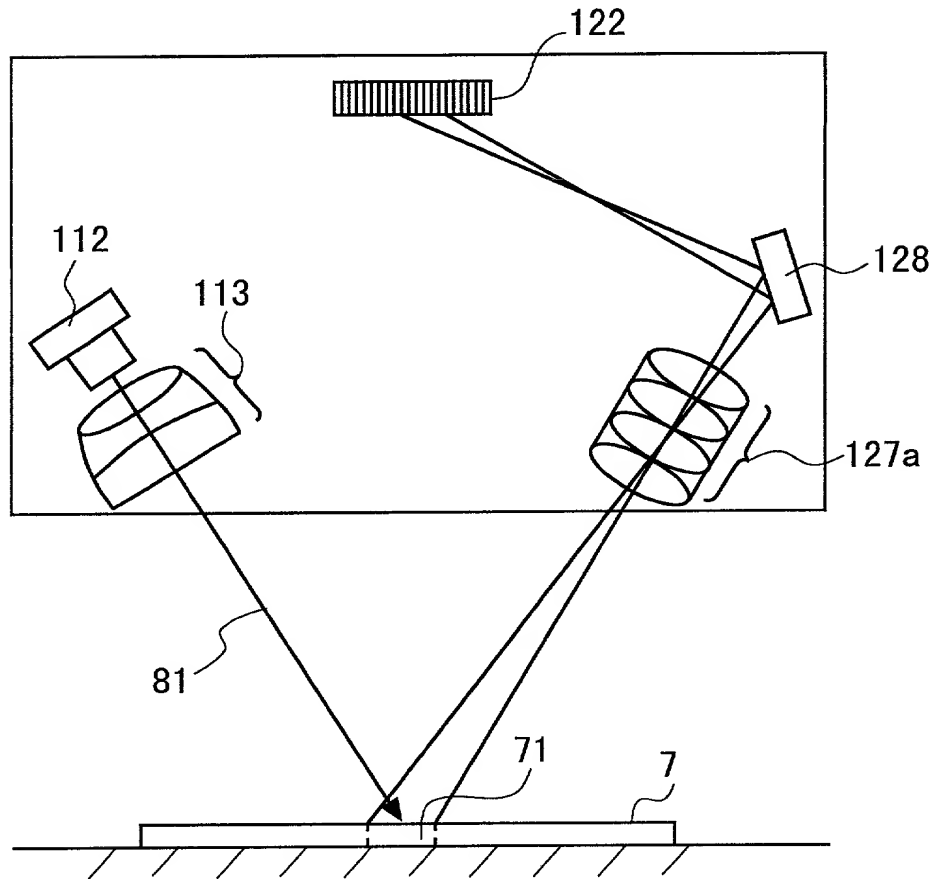
(a) diagram illustrating the observation mode  
 of the displacement sensor of the present invention



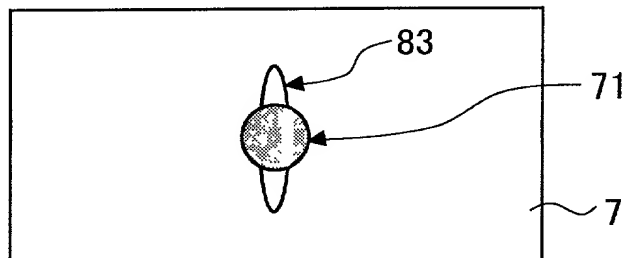
(b) view of the upper surface of the measurement object seen from above

A diagram showing the operation of the displacement sensor  
 of the present invention under the measurement mode

Fig. 16



(a) diagram illustrating the observation mode using the measurement light path

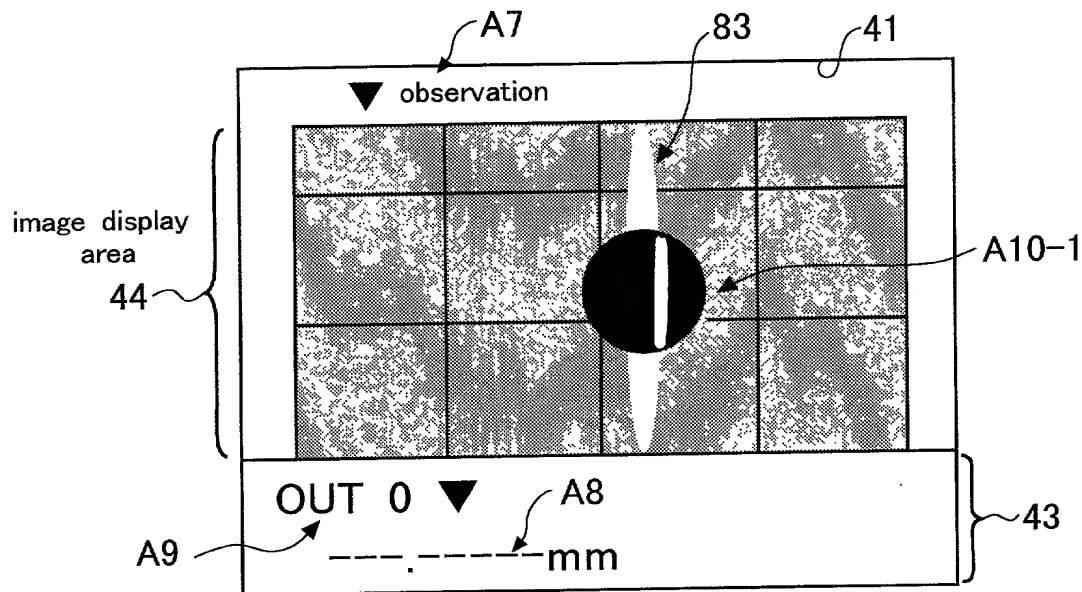


(b) view of the upper surface of the measurement object seen from above

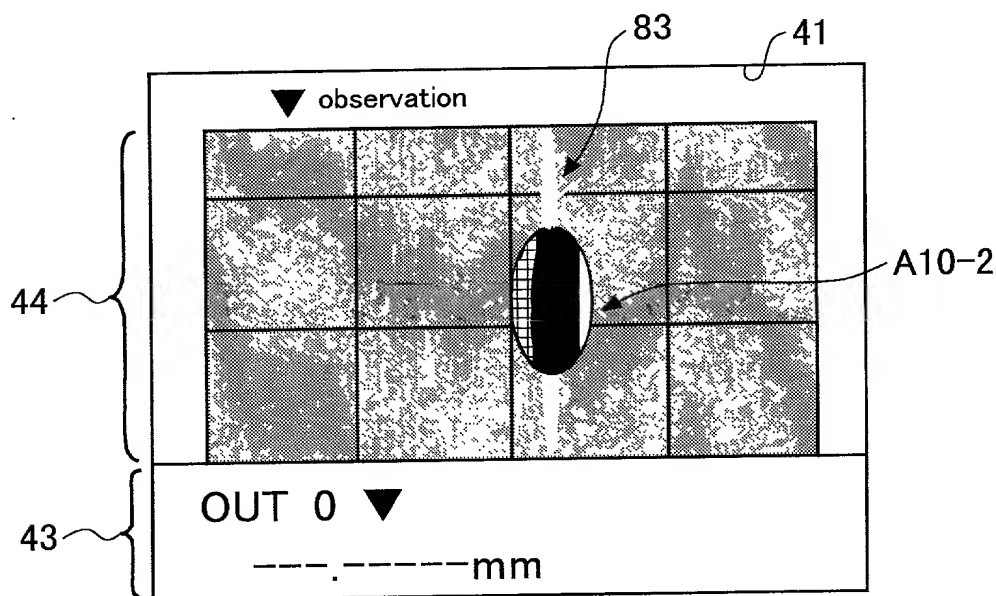
A diagram showing the operation of the displacement sensor  
 of the present invention under the observation mode



Fig. 17



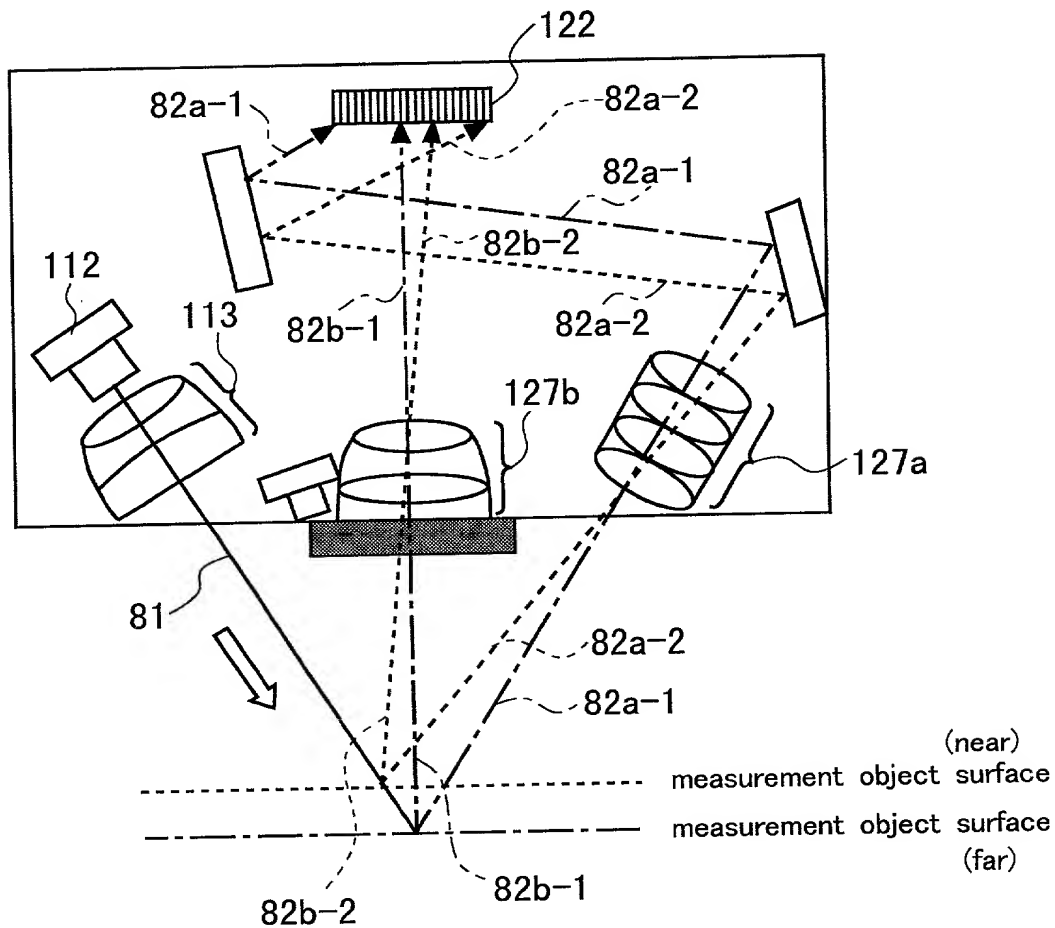
(a) diagram showing an exemplary monitor screen of the displacement sensor of the present invention under the observation mode



(b) diagram illustrating the observation mode using the measurement light path

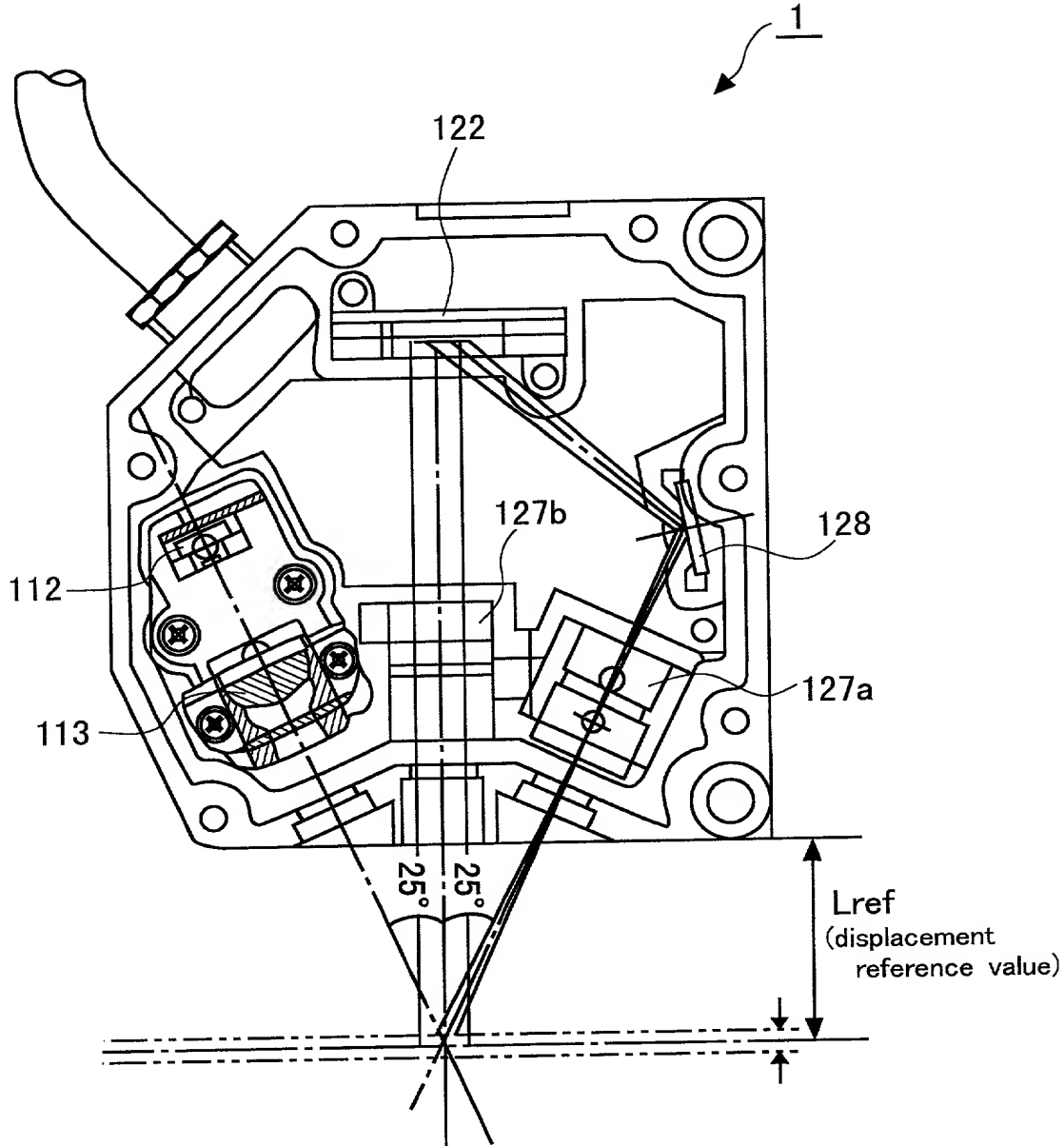
A diagram comparing the monitor screens  
 of the displacement sensor of the present invention  
 and a conventional displacement sensor both under the observation mode

Fig. 18



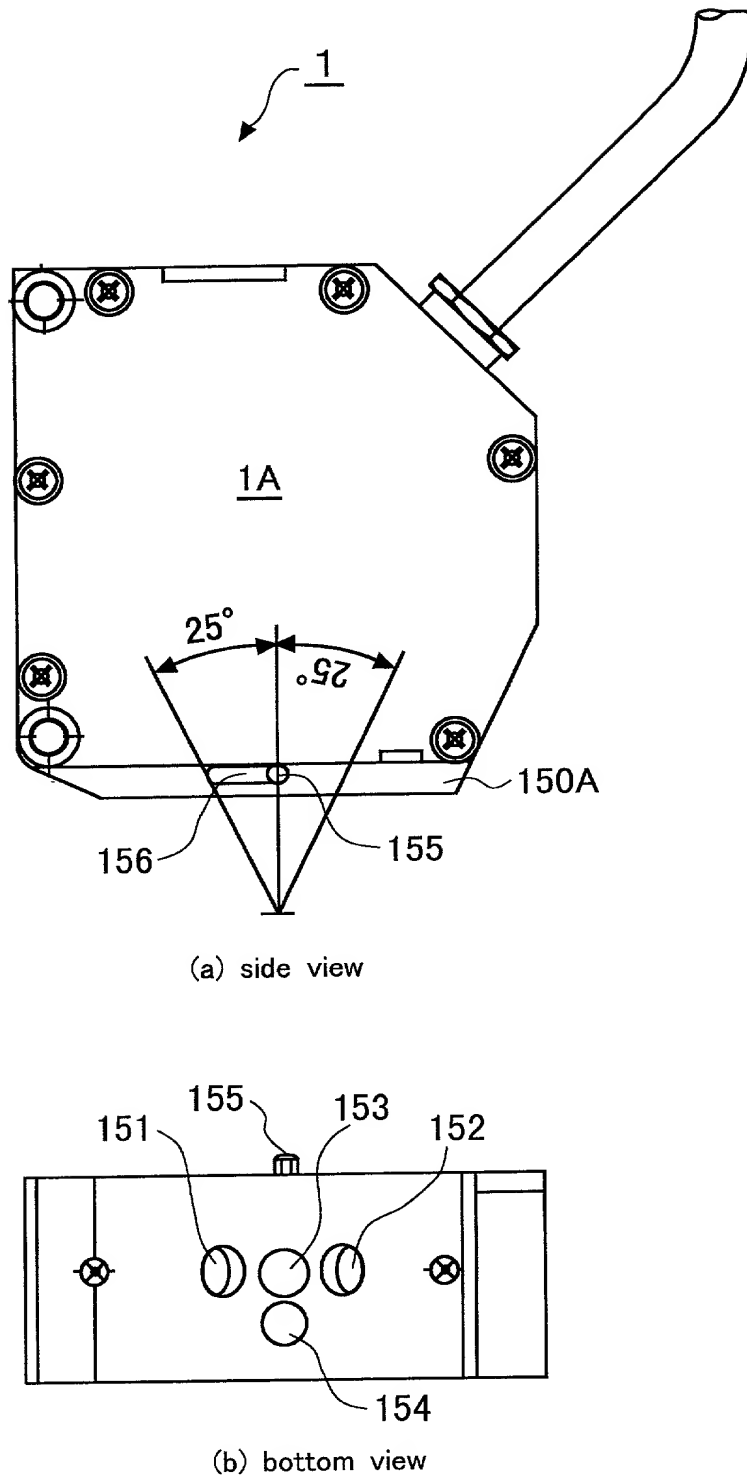
A view showing a modified embodiment  
of the sensor head of the present invention

Fig. 19



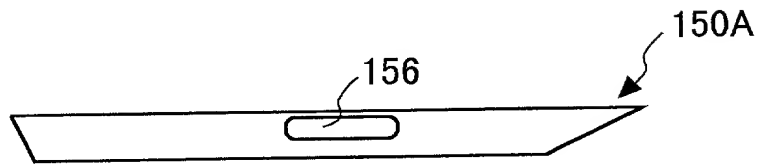
A view showing the interior  
of the sensor head unit opening a side of the case

Fig.20

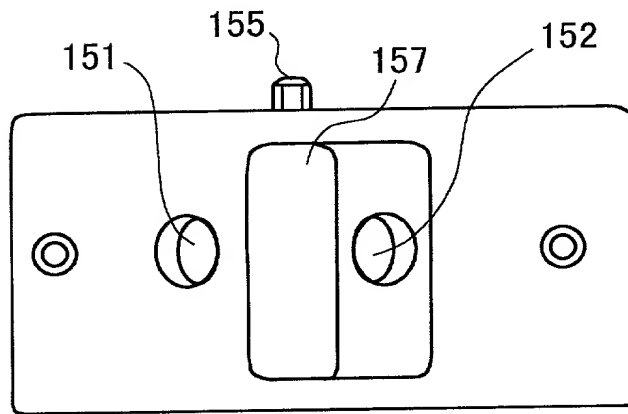


A view explaining the structure  
of the sensor unit case provided with a shutter unit

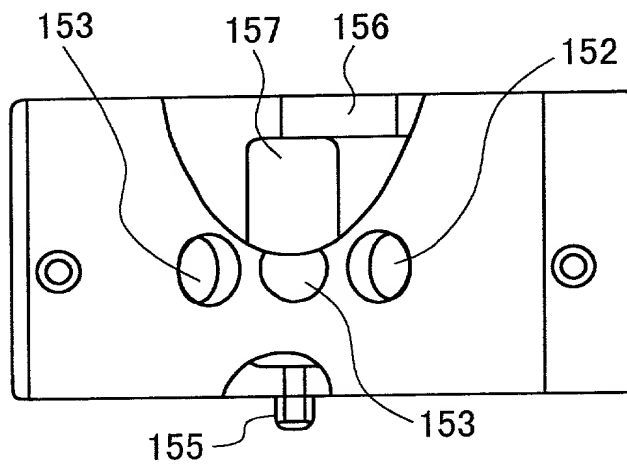
Fig.21



(a) front view



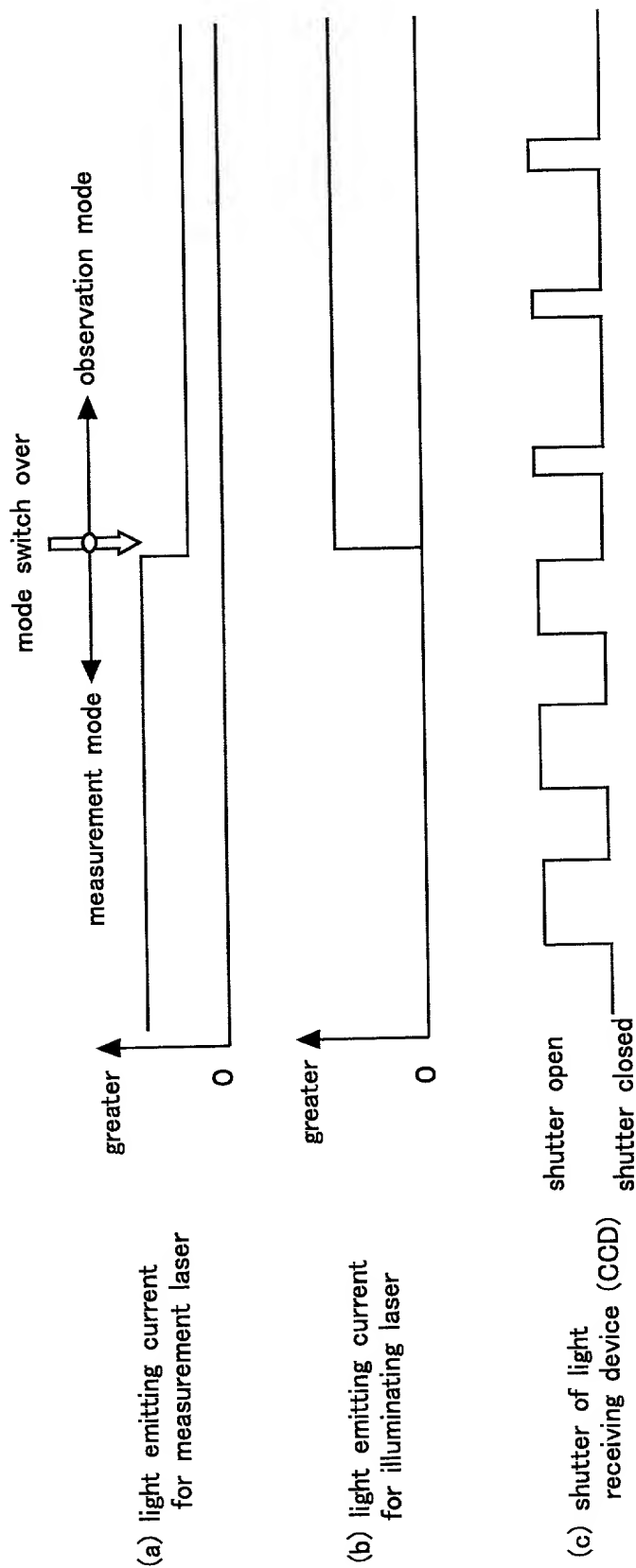
(b) top view



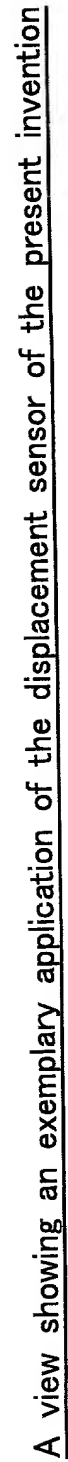
(c) bottom view

A view explaining the structure of the shutter unit

Fig.22



A view showing the operation of the measurement laser,  
LED for illumination and CCD both under the measurement mode and observation mode for comparison



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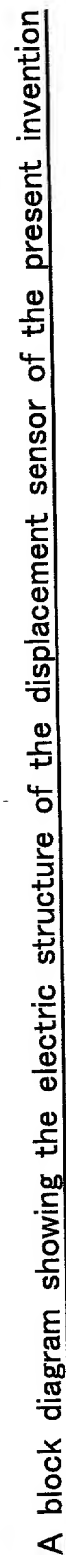
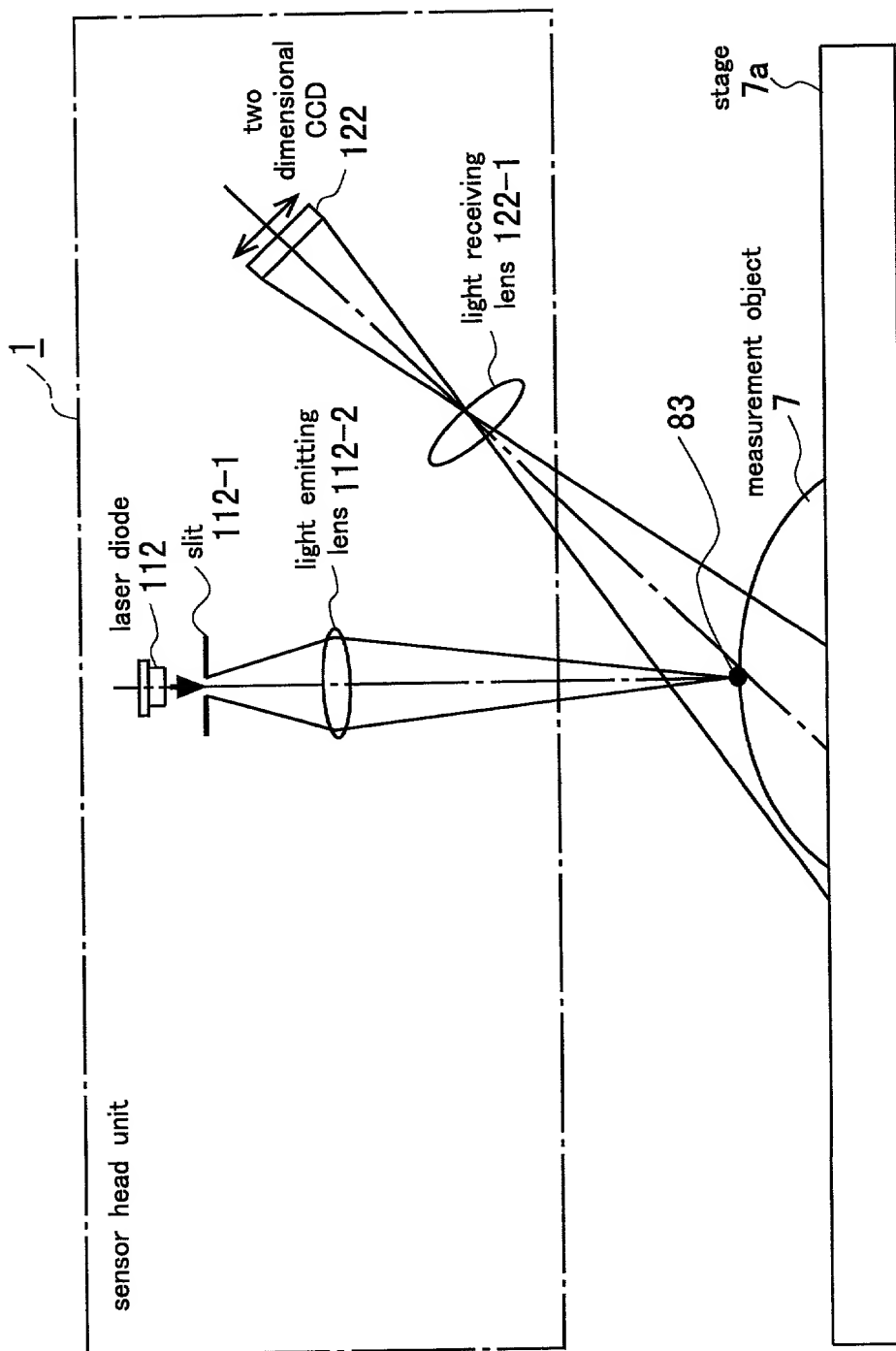


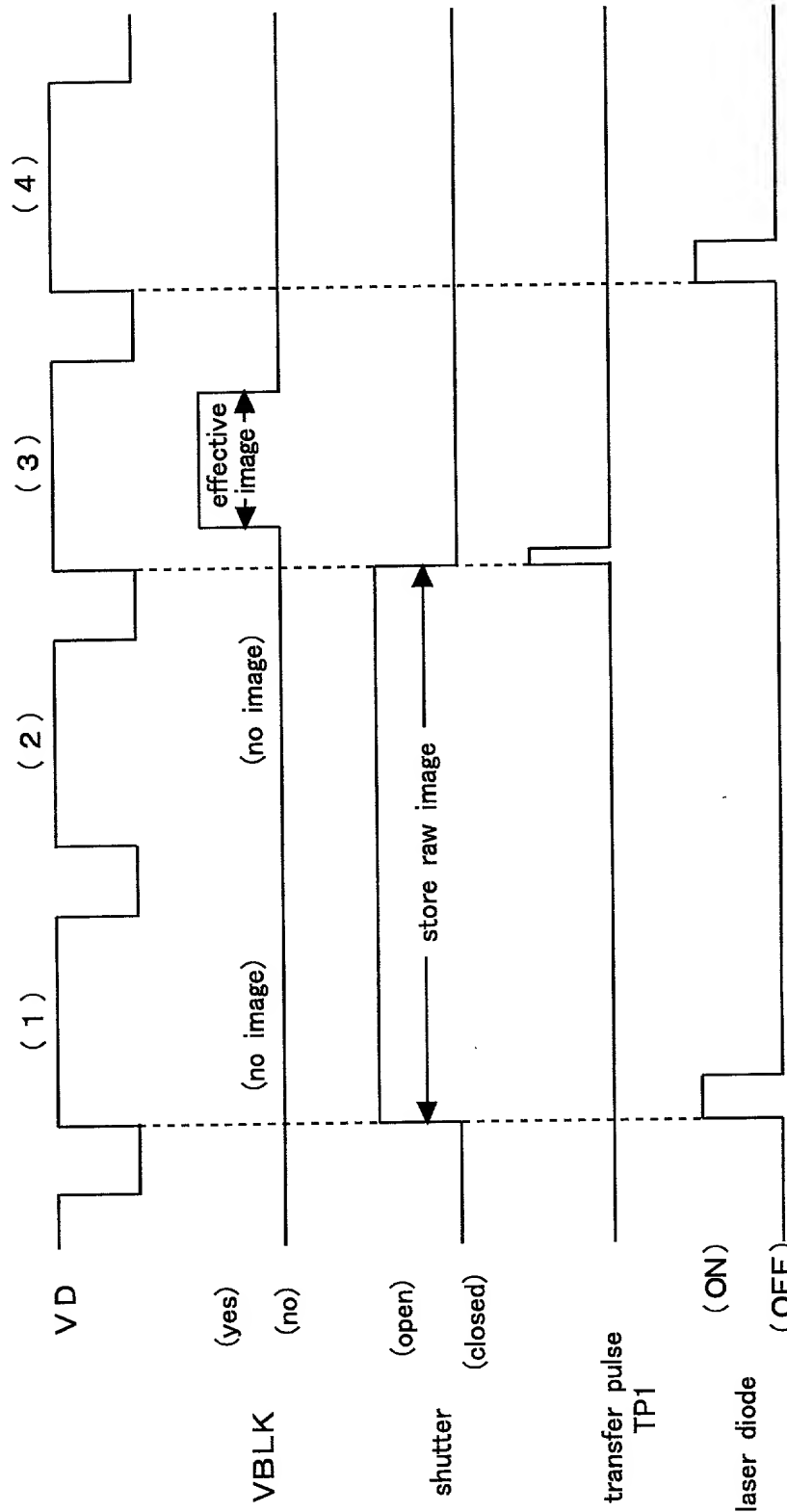


Fig.25



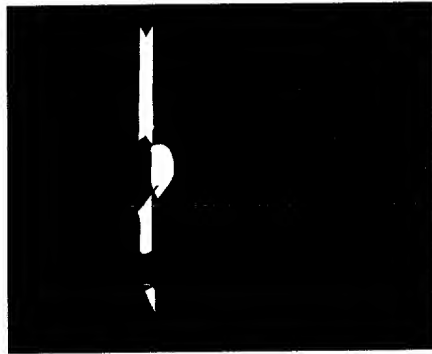
A diagram showing the optical system  
of the sensor head of the displacement sensor of the present invention

Fig.26

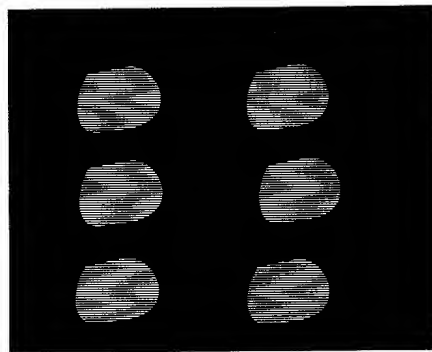


A time chart showing the process of superimposing a slit light image and a work surface image

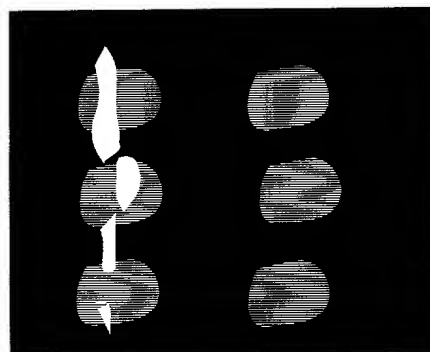
*Fig.27*



(a) slit light image



(b) work surface image

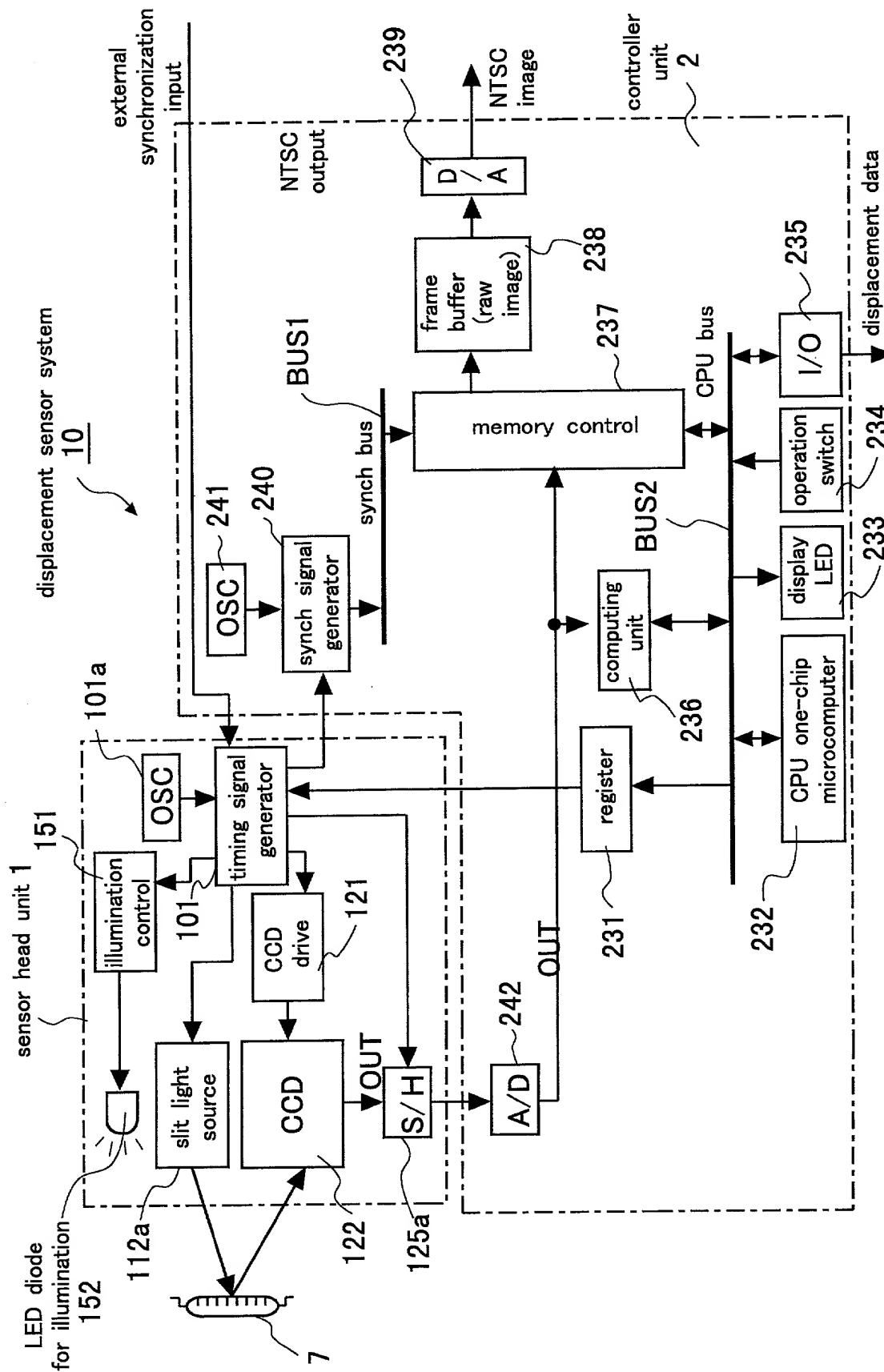


(c) superimposed image

Views showing exemplary monitor images

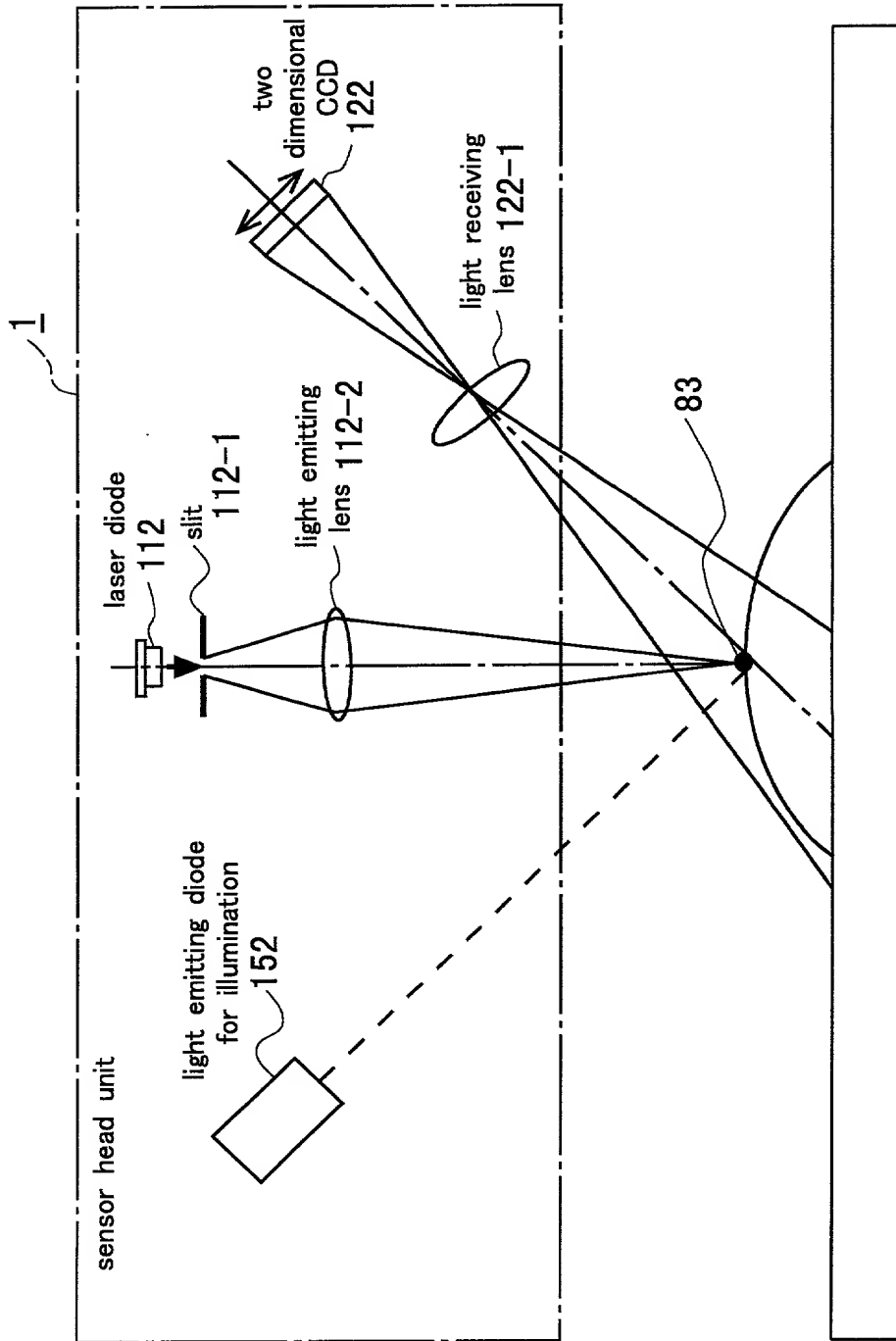
FOOT OF 07E03660

Fig.28



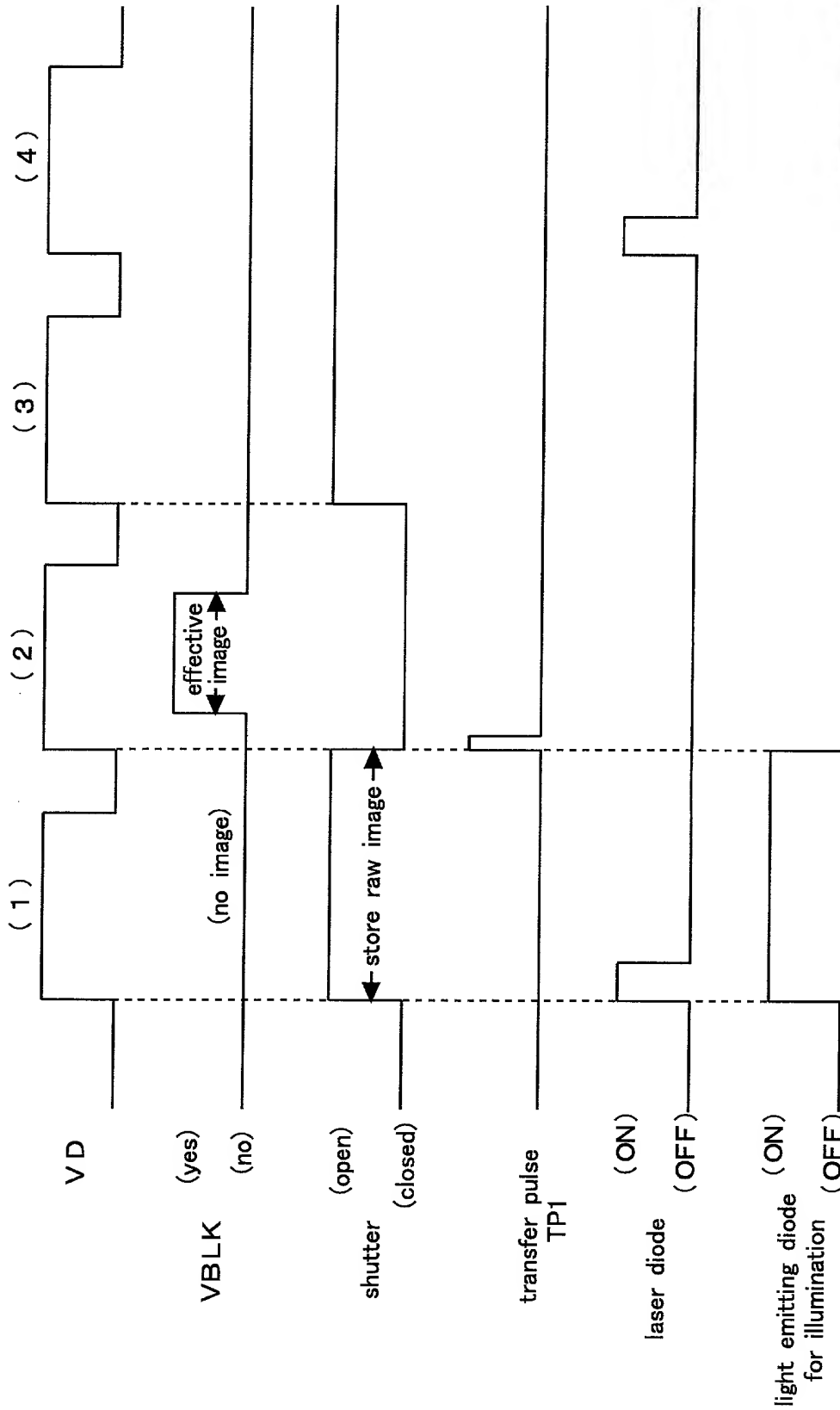
A block diagram showing the electric structure of the displacement sensor of the present invention

Fig.29

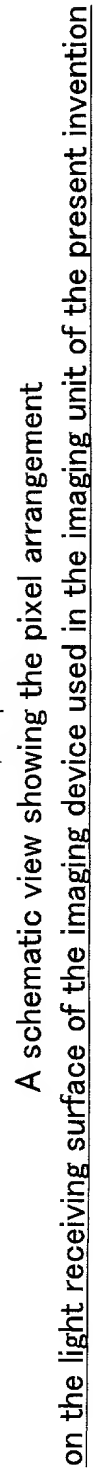


A diagram showing the optical system of the sensor head  
of the displacement sensor of the present invention

Fig.30

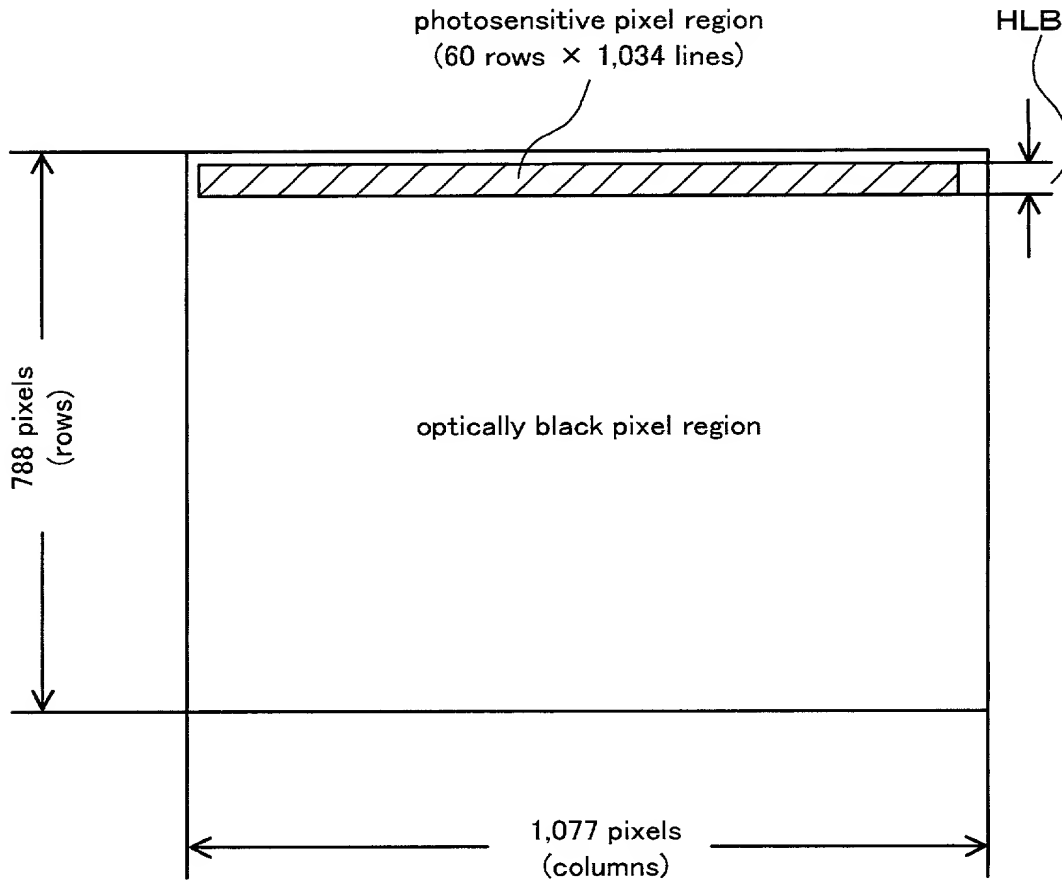


A time chart showing the process of superimposing a slit light image and a work surface image



Title: DISPLACEMENT SENSOR  
 Inventor(s): Nobuharu ISHIKAWA et  
 al.  
 Atty. Dkt. No.: 058856-0108

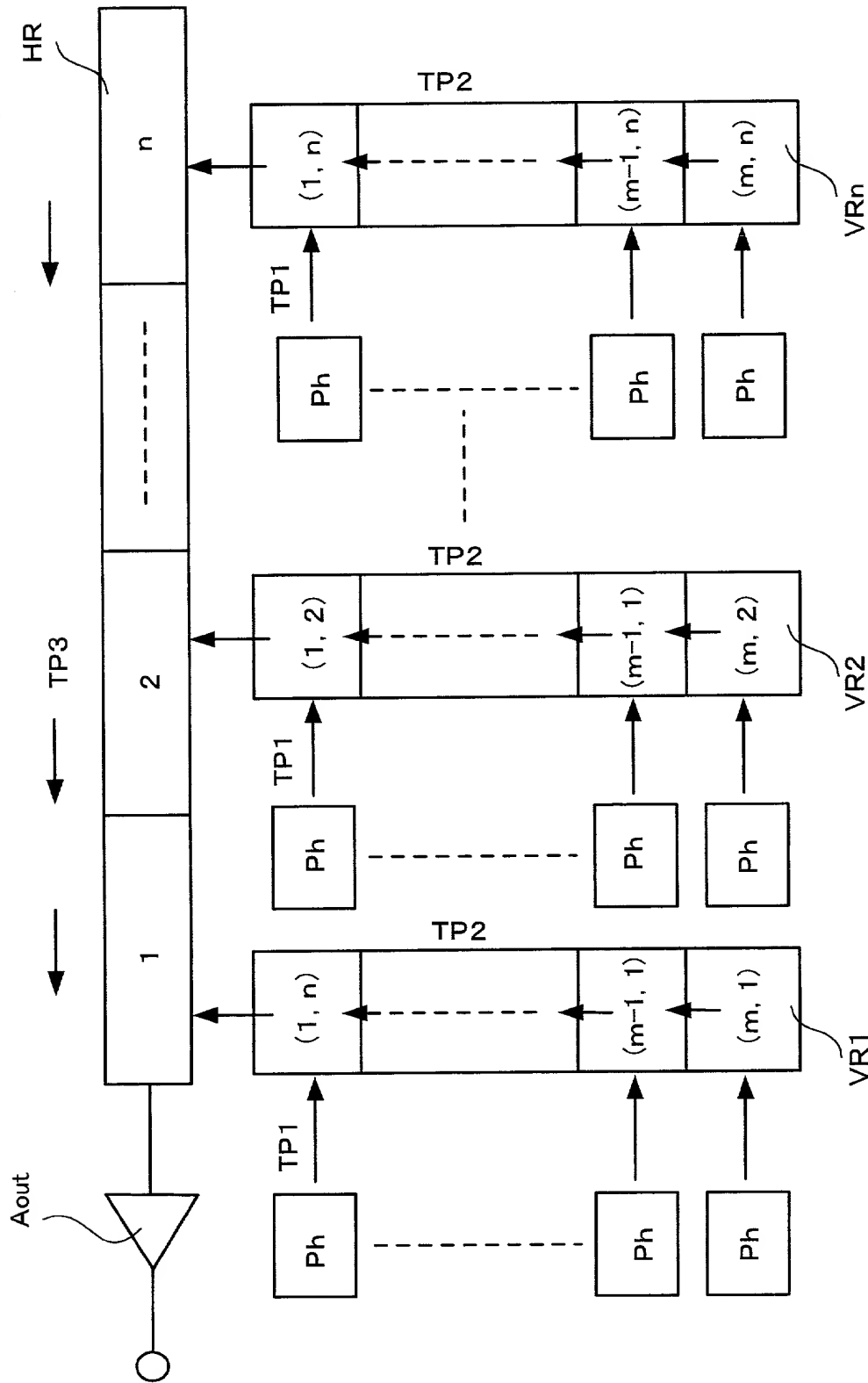
*Fig.32*



A diagram showing the relationship between the photosensitive pixel region and optically black pixel region of the imaging device used in the imaging unit of the present invention in an actual aspect ratio

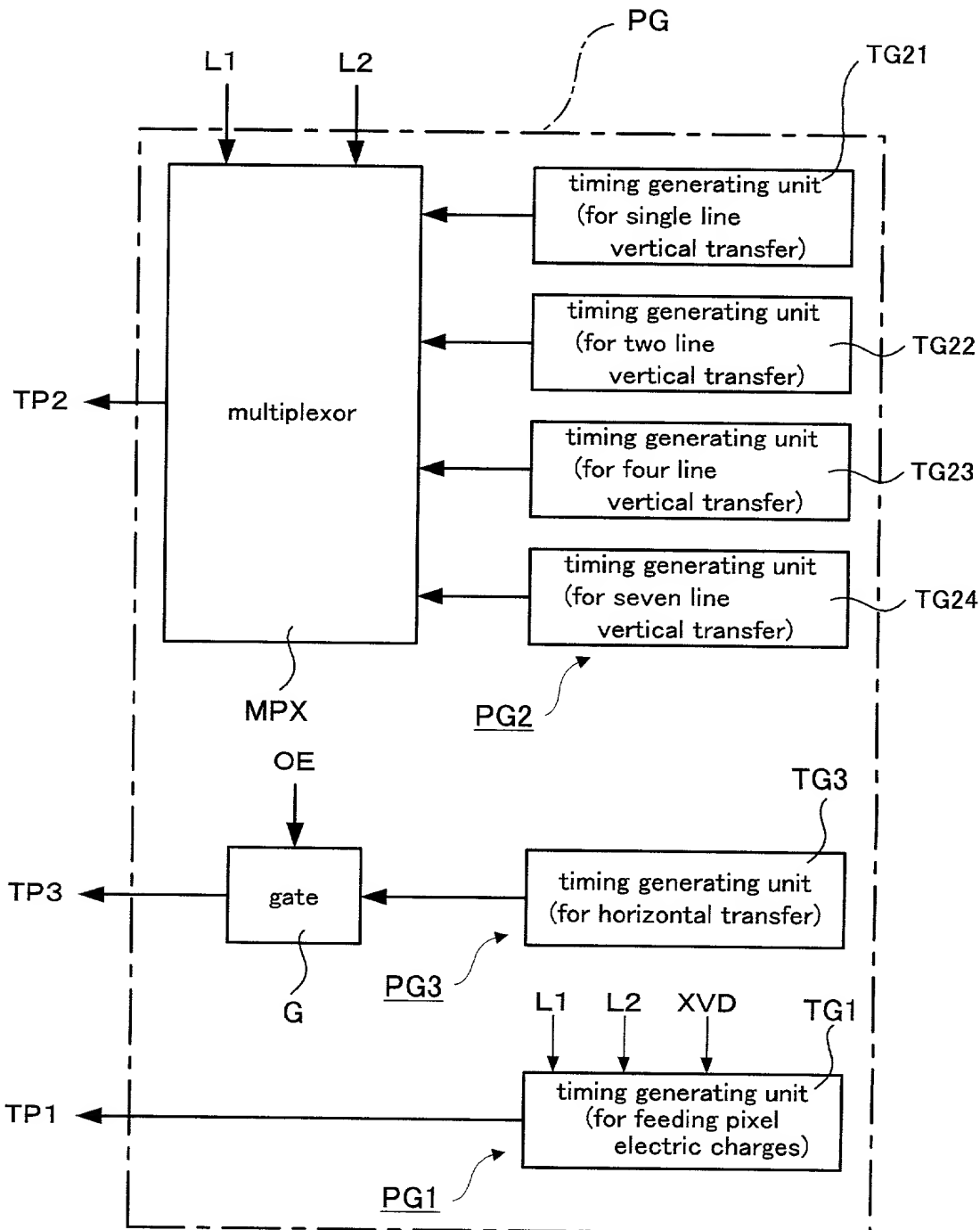


Fig.33



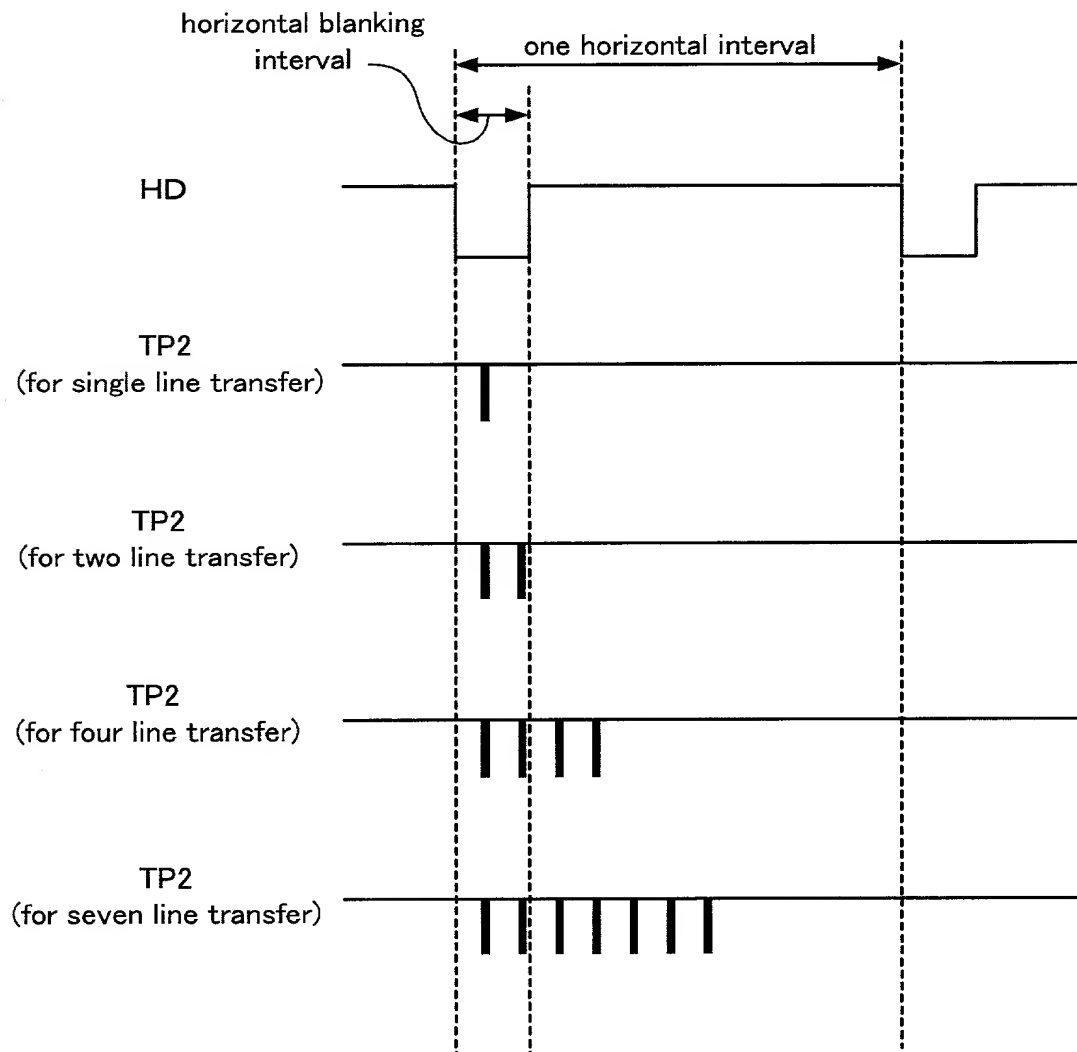
A block diagram describing the electric charge transfer circuit of the imaging device

Fig.34



A diagram showing the internal structure of the transfer pulse generating unit

Fig.35



A time chart showing the output mode of the transfer pulse (TP2)

Fig.36

horizontal interval counter value	L2	L1	OE
1	1	1	0
2	1	0	1
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
31	1	0	1

A diagram showing the content of the transfer protocol table

Fig.37

L1	L2	transfer line number
0	0	1
1	0	2
0	1	4
1	1	7

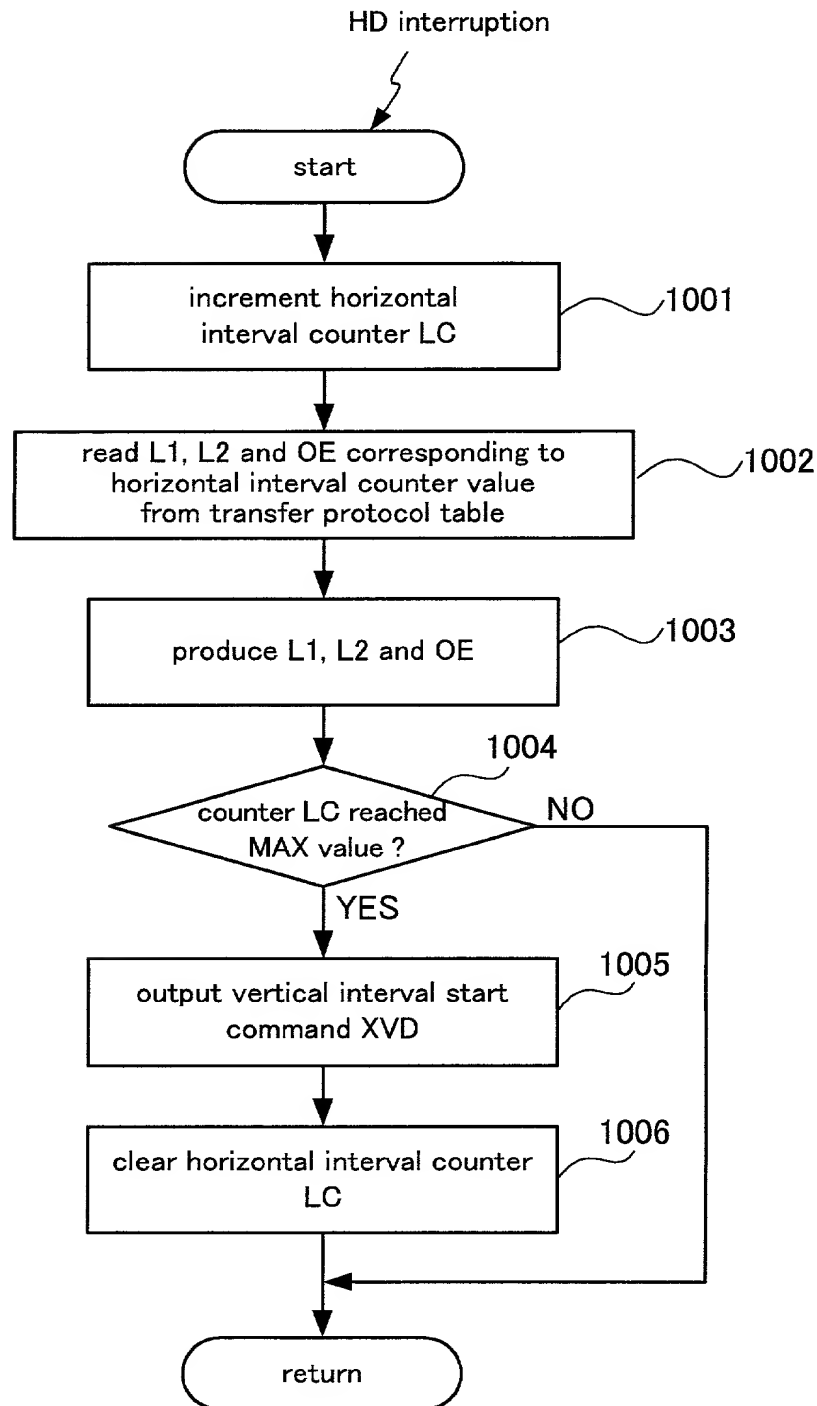
(a) relationship between the states of L1 and L2 and the transfer line number

OE	TP3 output
0	no
1	yes

(b) relationship between the state of OE and the TP3 output

A diagram showing the contents of L1, L2 and OE

Fig.38



A flow chart showing the operation of the transfer control unit

The diagram illustrates the transfer of horizontal transfer paths from TP1 to TP3. It shows three horizontal transfer paths, each consisting of 31 lines. The first path (TP1) is divided into 29 effective lines and 2 ineffective lines. The second path (TP2) is divided into 29 effective lines and 2 ineffective lines. The third path (TP3) is divided into 29 effective lines and 2 ineffective lines. The diagram also shows the count value for each path and the video signal for each path.

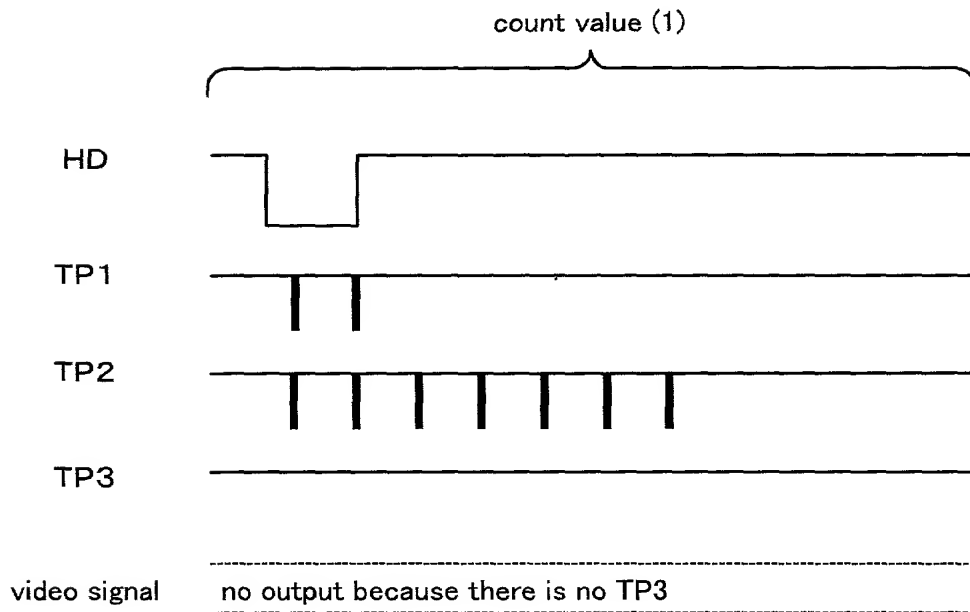
**TP1:** 31 lines (29 effective, 2 ineffective). Count value: 1, 2, 3, ..., 31. Video signal: 66 ~ 67.

**TP2:** 31 lines (29 effective, 2 ineffective). Count value: 1, 2, 3, ..., 31. Video signal: 66 ~ 67.

**TP3:** 31 lines (29 effective, 2 ineffective). Count value: 1, 2, 3, ..., 31. Video signal: 66 ~ 67.

A time chart showing an exemplary drive mode of the imaging device

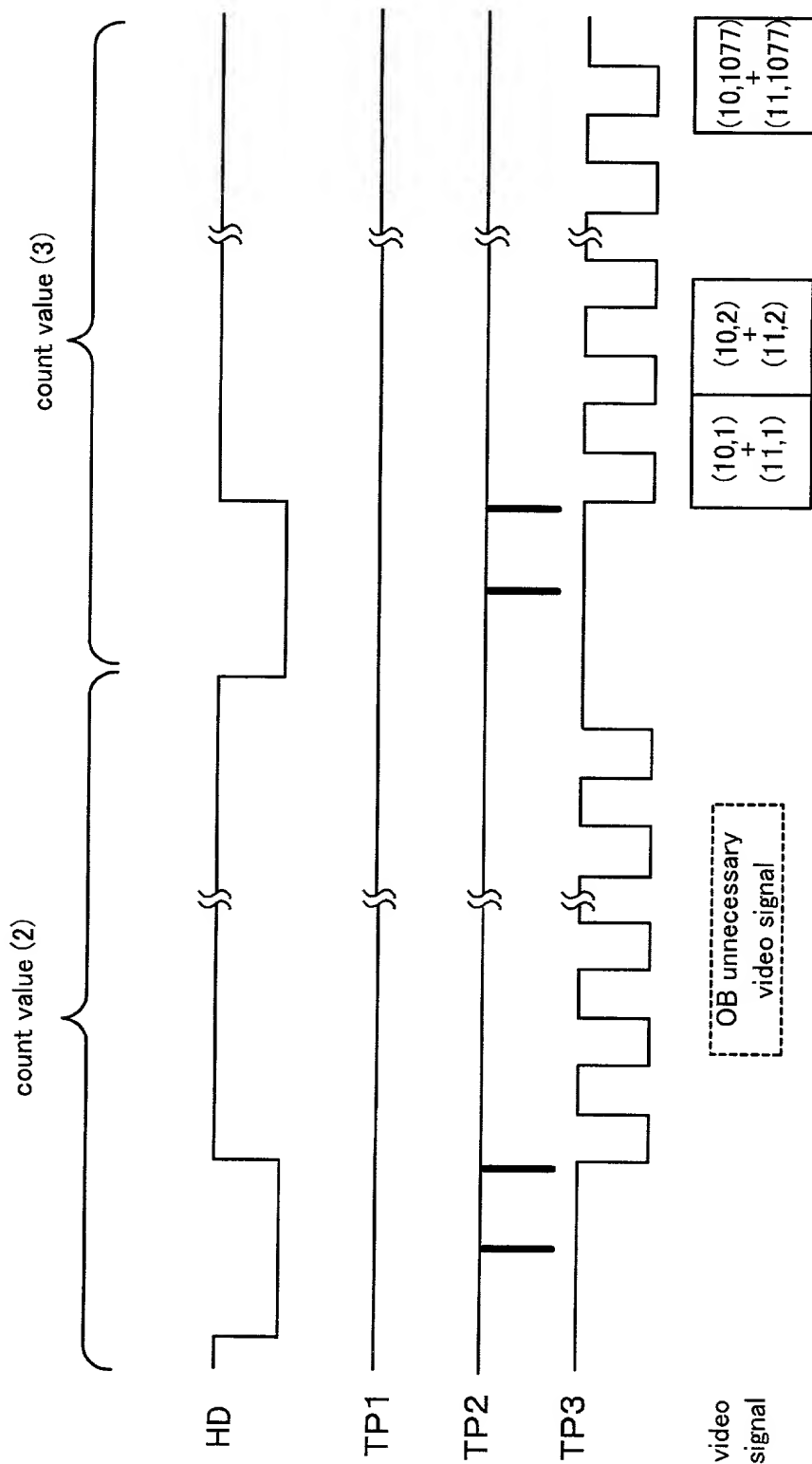
Fig.40



A view showing a part of the time chart of Figure 39



Fig. 41



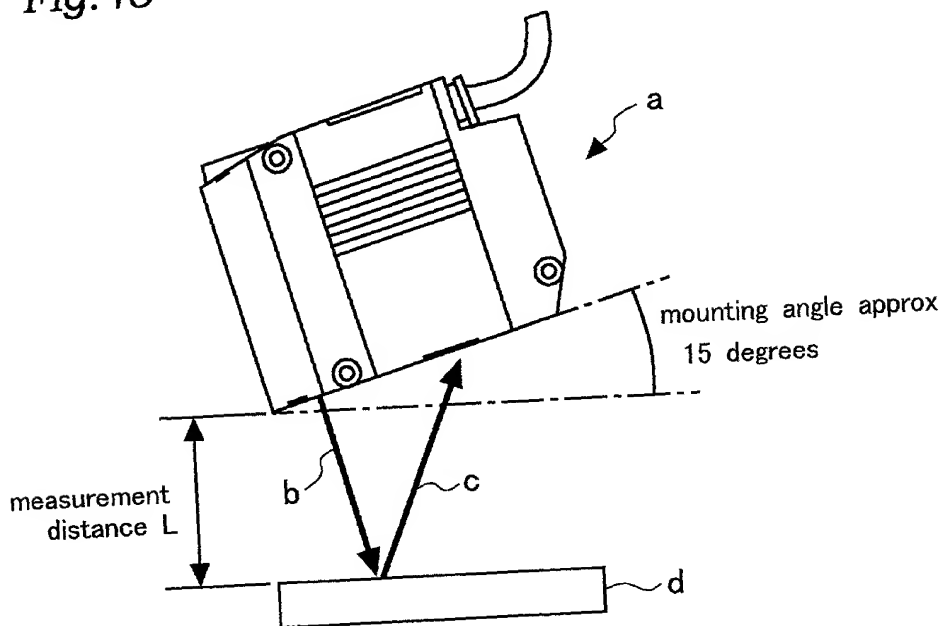
A view showing a part of the time chart of Figure 39

*Fig.42*

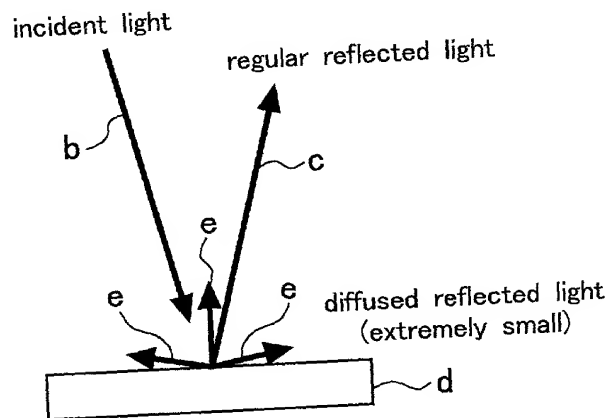
output line number	contents	
1	empty (no output)	ineffective image
2	sum of 9 horizontal lines 1 to 9	
3	sum of 2 horizontal lines 10 and 11	
⋮	⋮	effective image
31	sum of 2 horizontal lines 66 and 67	

A diagram showing the data structure of a single frame  
in an exemplary drive mode of the imaging device as a table

Fig.43



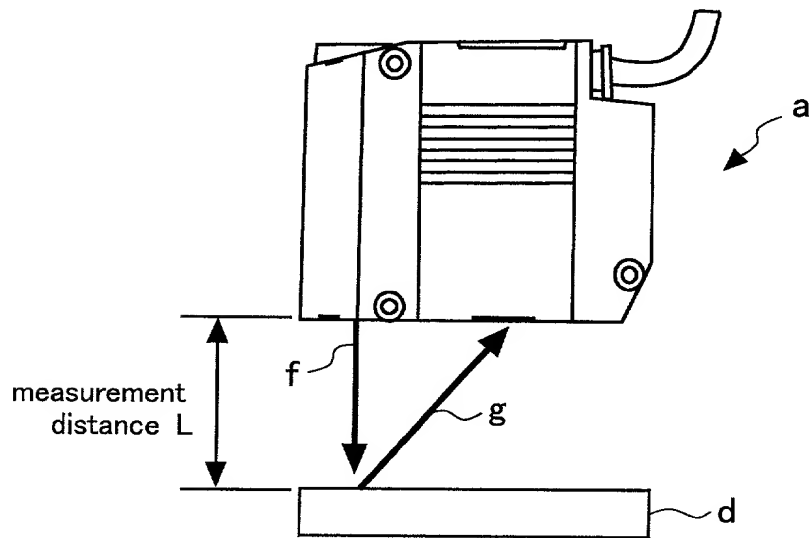
(a) light path for regular reflective surface object



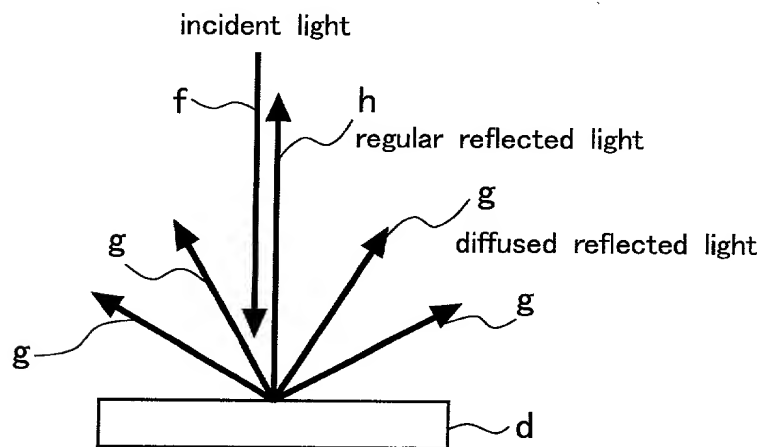
(b) mode of regular reflection

A diagram illustrating the optical system of the displacement sensor for regular reflective objects

Fig.44



(a) light path for irregular reflective surface object



(b) mode of irregular reflection

A diagram illustrating the optical system  
of the displacement sensor for irregular reflective objects